The Saturday Evening Post.

Circulates through Pennsylvania, and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

Vol. VII—Whole No. 336. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 5, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CHRISTMAS.

From yonder bounteous realms of light,
Conceal'd from mortal view,
They came! Ten thousand cherubs bright,
To Bethlehem's valley flew.

The night was dark—and silence dead
Had hush'd the world to rest,
In deep the eyelids fast were laid,
In peaceful slumbers blest.

All but the watching swains; the turf
To them a pillow lent—
They stretch'd them on the dew damp earth,
Their flocks were safely pent.

When lo! a clearer morn than e'er
Had bluh'd o'er Bethlehem's sky,
Swept midnight in her black career,
Made sullen darkness fly.

Around and round an airy throng
Of angels fair appear'd;
Balanced on golden clouds they hung!
The shepherds saw and fear'd.

Till soft descending from the sky,
In morning blushes clad,
The angel of the Lord drew nigh,
And comforting, he said:

"No cause have Heaven's red wrath,
No armed bolts we bear;
We are not messengers of death,
Why then need shepherds fear?

But mercy's tidings, errand blest,
From mercy's shores we bring:
Hear, shepherds, to you village haste,
Salute your infant king;

In Bethlehem's town a peaceful place,
On this auspicious morn,
Of David's long forgotten race,
Your Saviour, Christ is born.

His cradle a swaddling band you'll see,
A manger mean his throne:
Saw low, oh, man! how low for thee
Has God himself stoop'd down."

Thus Gabriel spoke, the angelic crowd,
On golden harps high strung,
As ocean solemn murmurs loud,
This new hosanna sung.

"To God who dwells in Heaven of Heavens,
Be praise and glory still,
To man to whom on earth is given,
Be peace and mild good will." A. B.

LINES.

So ample tribute of a heart bereav'd,
Go to my love, and say,
That she who twice'd these lines hath deeply griev'd,
That he should thus delay.

Tell him, when morn in gloomy beauty breaks,
And pleasure steeps her flowers,
She only, as a pining dove awakes,
To tell by tears the hours.

And when the eve, like a pale bride appears,
Decked with her gems of light,
Then memory, with her wand of magic, rears
Fair scenes of joys delight.

The tell-tale zephyr by the murm'ring waves,
Hearts by deep faith allied,
The sheltering bower, the rock, the vow, the love,
All, all, his absence chide!

Oh! say, that life without him hath no charms,
Death, were a welcom'd guest,
Unless once more in his protecting arms,
Her hapless heart finds rest! MNEMOSYNE.

LINES.

The mother knelt beside her dying son—
There was no flush upon her cheek—her eye
Wah pearly tears was gemm'd not—in it shone
No furious grief-fit passion to defy
The will of him enthron'd amid the sky.
He was her only son, her last, her best,
On whom she'd lov'd to lean and to rely—
Her fears were ne'er awaken'd by request
Of him, who would, ere long, be one among the blest.

She knelt beside him, and tho' tears came not,
Deep, mind'ning woe, within that lonely breast
Held sway uncheck'd—and now and then there shot
From that dark eye, soon to be clos'd in rest,
A ling'ring spark of pity—'twas the last!
She, dear lone mother, felt it in her woe—
Her lips refus'd her agonia'd behest,
And there she knelt, half praying, soon to know
All joy was grief to her, all desolate below.

She rais'd him from his couch, his pale face
Brighten'd a moment with expiring ray!
But soon it fled, and consciousness space,
The insulate bore its trembling breath away.
Oh! I have seen the friendless kneel and pray,
An orphan mourn his earthly blessings fled,
The husband weep o'er her who'd been his stay,
But ne'er beheld an agony so dead,
As stiff and speechless lay that widow by the dead.

There is no hope for such—a friend, tho' dear,
His loss severely felt, may be replac'd;
Life's only joy does not upon his bier,
Again is seen thy face with smilings grac'd,
Thy sorrows have been soften'd or effac'd;
But she who bears that which she did bear,
Partner in whom all joy, all love was plac'd,
Alone and friendless, nourishes her care,
And yields her up, at length, a victim to despair.
PLAIN SENSE.

SONG.

With thee, with thee far over the sea,
My poor little heart is gone,
It ne'er again will come back to me,
Then for it return thine own.
Believe me, 'tis innocent, pure and true,
So let I pray for thine;
That the sweet bargain I may not rue,
Or else, pay thee, give me back mine.

With thee, with thee far over the sea
My thoughts and my feelings are flown;
Pleasure has lost all its charms for me,
Since thou o'er the sea has gone.
When the heart of a poor little maid is stole
By the urchin who will in his play,
Like the bee when it reaches its flowery goal,
Sip its sweets, and then fly far away. SELIM.

A Front View of the Philadelphia Library,

IN FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

This noble Institution, a fitter subject for civic pride than statues or public monuments, owes its origin to the literary taste and public spirit of FRANKLIN. In 1731, he suggested to a number of his friends the union into one collection of their different stocks of books, which thus united, were at first kept in a small room in Pewter-platter alley. The plan soon became popular, for the books were not, as in some of the public libraries of Europe, confined to the apartment, but the members were allowed to carry them to their own houses, and study them at their leisure. The instrument of association, signed by thirty-eight members, is dated July 1, 1731. The first importation of books from England by the company, amounting to £45 15s. sterling, arrived in October, 1732. The library was in 1773 transferred to the Carpenter's Hall.—The advantages arising to the public from this institution were so apparent, that several similar associations were soon after formed, under the name of the Amicable, the Union, &c., which were, however, in a few years amalgamated with the first company, and the whole were united in a charter, with the name of "The Library Company of Philadelphia." In 1790, the present neat and ornamental edifice was erected, on the east side of Fifth street, opposite Independence Square. It is well arranged internally for the purposes of a library, and over the front door is placed a marble statute of Franklin, executed in Italy, and presented by William Bingham, Esq. The collection of books in this institution has increased from year to year, by purchases and donations, until it now forms probably the most extensive library of useful books in America. Twice in each year are received from London all the new English works of value, and every American production of merit is regularly procured. In 1803, an accession of very valuable and costly works, to the number of 2500 volumes, was received by the bequest of the Rev. Mr. Preston, rector of Chevening, in Kent, England. The number of books at the present time is about 24,000, exclusive of the Loganian collection, and the number of members is upwards of 900. The price of a share in this institution is forty dollars, besides which, an annual payment of two dollars is made by each shareholder. Persons who desire to see or peruse books at the library, are permitted to do so free of charge. It will surprise strangers to learn, that this invaluable institution is open to the public only from two o'clock in the afternoon until sunset, which in the winter season gives little opportunity to the present large number of members to exchange their books. Attempts have frequently been made to produce a change in this respect, without success. A dislike to innovat on ancient usage seems to prvail with a large portion of the members. The affairs of the institution are managed by ten directors, chosen annually, in the month of May.

Annexed to the City Library, and under the same roof, is a most valuable collection of ancient and classical works, principally in the Greek and Latin Languages, the collection of the celebrated James Logan, and of some of his descendants, and by them appropriated to public use, together with the income from various property, for the gradual increase of the library: the amount of this fund is now about $10,000. The number of volumes is about 5000.

Considerable additions of books have been made to the institution since the foregoing description was written, which has materially extended its usefulness; and it is fair to infer from its present improving condition, that, at no distant day, it will rival the oldest established libraries of Europe, and become one of proudest boasts of the new world.

From the Philadelphia Monthly *Magazine*.

TO A STAR.

Thou brilliant meteor in the fields of space,
That seem'st for us to have no place nor part,
But made some happier earth to light and grace,
O tell me what thou art!

Art thou a world like this, make and wand.
Peopled with beings who are born to die,—
One of ten thousand glories which surround
The throne of the Most High!

If fill'd with mortals, are they of degrees,
From him who governs, to the wretch who delves,
The weaker to the stronger slaves, and these,
Slaves to their grosser selves?

And do some toil for riches, some for power,
Giving immortal happiness for time,
Their hopes eternal for the present hour,
Their being for a name?

Perhaps thou art a sin, when seen more near,
Yielding thy generous heat to worlds afar;
And this, our sun, may to those worlds appear,
As thou to us, a star.

Methinks, as now thou tremblest in the sky,
Thou know'st what longings fill my thirsting heart,
Thyself reveal them, beauteous mystery!
O, tell me what thou art! J. P. M.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Cardenas, when he was Ambassador in England from the Court of Spain, though he had been treated with uncommon respect by Cromwell, yet could never be brought to betray any of the secrets of his Court, to enter into any measures whatever to the prejudice of his nation, in favour of the Protector's views; yet, in point of policy, the Protector was too cunning for him; for, while he was making prodigious naval preparations for the war against Spain, he had the address to make its Minister believe, that the fleet which was fitting out was to be sent to succour the Spaniards against the Duke of Guise; and in this manner he amused him, till the burning of the galleons by Blake opened his eyes.—Cardenas resented this so much, that when he was afterwards recalled, he traversed every proposal of Cromwell's at the Court of Madrid; so that, while he remained there in office, the Protector found that he was not likely to carry any point. He therefore determined his destruction, though it was no easy matter to effect it, as his credit was great not only with the King his Master, but with the whole Spanish Court. Cromwell had conceived a way, however, that he thought would accomplish his ruin; and, to put it in execution, he sent for the Keeper of Newgate, and, privately retiring with him into his closet, asked him many questions concerning the several qualifications of his prisoners, and among the rest, if he had any in his custody remarkable for house-breaking. The jailor told him there was a fellow under sentence of death, that he believed could get in or out of any house in the world, if his hands were at liberty. Him the Protector desired to see, and him the jailor went instantly and fetched. The fellow was such a miserable woe-begone wretch, that Cromwell stood astonished at the sight of him, and more so at the specimens of his art which he practised at the instance of his keeper, on locks of the most curious contrivance; these, though of different forms, he readily opened, and said there was no lock ever made that he would not undertake to open in the same manner. The keeper was then ordered to withdraw, and the Protector, after some private discourse with the fellow, remanded him back to Newgate under the same guard that brought him. But at the dead of night he sent a trusty person to Newgate, with a warrant signed in form to the keeper, for his releasement, and with orders to bring him again into his presence to receive some instruction. When the fellow came the second time, the Protector then showed him a plan of a garden and pavilion, into which he was to make his way by opening a certain number of locks, each of which had three keys: and then he asked him if he thought he could effect it, promising him not only a free pardon, but a considerable reward for his pains. The fellow said he could. The Protector told him he should be conducted to the place where the service was to be performed, and then he would have a letter given him, which he was to drop under a table that he would find in the middle of the pavilion, as there represented in the plan. This was all the fellow was intrusted with, and care had been taken to provide him suitable apparel, and every thing necessary for his journey and the service he was to perform; so that he no sooner received his instructions, than he was hurried off immediately, and put on board the vessel that carried him to Spain. The person to whose conduct he was intrusted had his instructions likewise; but, as the one did not know where he was to be carried, so the other was not acquainted with the business of his companion when he had brought him to the determined place and given him the letter; but was instantly to leave him to himself, and repair to Venice with another letter, which he was to deliver to the English Envoy there. Each of these performed his service punctually. The letter the felon carried was directed to Don Cardenas, Secretary of State, to the Spanish King; and was written in English with Cromwell's own hand, thanking him for the care he had taken to perform his engagements, and acquainted him that the 20,000*l.* sterling which had been stipulated, was lodged in the bank of Venice for his use, and that he might draw for it whenever he pleased. This letter, as Cromwell had foreseen, was picked up by the King, whose custom was to repair to that pavilion every morning, to deliberate on the weighty affairs of the nation, and to read despatches, as well as to receive the advice and assistance of his Council. The King, knowing the hand, but not understanding the contents, was greatly alarmed, and immediately sent for the English Agent, who read the contents to his Majesty, but protested his ignorance as to any secret intelligence between Cardenas and his master, who, he said, was of such a temper as never to intrust a second person with things of that nature. This increased his Majesty's apprehensions, and, when the Council assembled, Cardenas was ordered to withdraw, and the letter was produced by the King, with an account of its contents and the manner of finding it; adding, that Cardenas was indeed the last man that sat there except his Majesty, the evening before it was found. All unanimously pronounced him a traitor; and his whole conduct, while at the English Court, was recalled to mind, and urged in proof of it; but his Majesty, whose affection for him was sincere, was unwilling to judge so rashly of him without further evidence, and knowing the artifice of Courtiers to disgrace or supplant one another in their Prince's favour, and that it might not be impossible that some or other of the Council might counterfeit such a letter, and drop it there with a design to ruin Cardenas, proposed to trace the affair to the bottom before passing sentence, by sending to Venice to know if such a precise sum was lodged in the bank there, by whom lodged, and for whose use. His Majesty's proposal was thought reasonable, and a messenger was immediately despatched to the Spanish Minister at Venice to make strict inquiry into the above particulars.—The messenger returned, and brought with him the original order, dated the same day with the letter to Cardenas, written with the same hand, and, to remove all suspicion, sealed with the Protector's own seal, and the great seal of England annexed.—There now remained no farther doubt. Cardenas was infamously degraded, and his estate confiscated; but his Majesty, by reason of his age and long services, thought fit to spare his life.

From Hood's Whims and Oddities.

"PLEASE TO RING THE BELLE."

I'll tell you a story that's not in Tom Moore:
Young Love likes to knock at a pretty girl's door:
So he call'd upon Lucy, 'twas just ten o'clock,
Like a spruce single man, with a smart double knock.

Now a hand-maid, whatever her fingers be at,
Will run like a puss when she hears a rat-tat:
So Lucy ran up—and in two seconds more
Had question'd the stranger, and answer'd the door.

The meeting was bliss; but the parting was woe;
For the innocent will come when such comers may go,
So she kiss'd him, and whisper'd, poor innocent thing,
"The next time you come, love, pray come with a ring."

From "The Token," for 1828.

THE TWINS.

"I tell it to you as 'twas told to me."

In the autumn of 1826, I had occasion to visit the town of N——, beautifully situated on the western bank of the Connecticut river. My business led me to the house of B——, a lawyer of threescore and ten, who was now resting from the labours, and enjoying the fruits of a life strenuously and successfully devoted to his profession. His drawing room was richly furnished, and decorated with several valuable paintings. There was one among them, that particularly attracted my attention. It represented a mother with two beautiful children, one in either arm, a light veil thrown over the group, and one of the children pressing its lips to the cheek of the mother. "That," said I, pointing to the picture, "is very beautiful. Pray, sir, what is the subject of it?" "It is a mother and her twins," said he; "the picture in itself is esteemed a fine one, but I value it more for the recollections which are associated with it." I turned my eye upon B——; he looked communicative, and I asked him for the story. "Sit down," said he, "and I will tell you it." We accordingly sat down, and he gave the following narrative.

During the period of the war of the revolution, there resided, in the western part of Massachusetts, a farmer by the name of Stedman. He was a man of substance, descended from a very respectable English family, well educated, distinguished for great firmness of character in general, and alike remarkable for inflexible integrity and stedfast loyalty to his king. Such was the reputation he sustained, that even when the most violent antipathies against royalism swayed the community, it was still admitted on all hands, that farmer Stedman, though a tory, was honest in his opinions, and firmly believed them to be right.

The period came when Burgoyne was advancing from the north. It was a time of great anxiety with both the friends and foes of the revolution, and one which called forth their highest exertions. The patriotic militia flocked to the standard of Gates and Stark, while many of the tories resorted to the quarters of Burgoyne and Baum. Among the latter was Stedman. He had no sooner decided it to be his duty, than he took a kind farewell of his wife, a woman of uncommon beauty, gave his children, a twin boy and girl, a long embrace, then mounted his horse and departed. He joined himself to the unfortunate expedition of Baum, and was taken with other prisoners of war, by the victorious Stark.

He made no attempt to conceal his name or character, which were both soon discovered, and he was accordingly committed to prison as a traitor. The goal in which he was confined, was in the western part of Massachusetts, and nearly in a ruinous condition. The farmer was one night waked from his sleep by several persons in his room. "Come," said they, "you can now regain your liberty: we have made a breach in the prison, through which you can escape." To their astonishment, Stedman utterly refused to leave the prison. In vain they expostulated with him; in vain they represented to him that life was at stake. His reply was that he was a true man, and a servant of king George, and he would not creep out of a hole to save his neck from the gallows. Finding it altogether fruitless to attempt to move him, his friends left him with some expressions of spleen.

The time at length arrived for the trial of the prisoner. The distance to the place where the court was sitting was about sixty miles. Stedman remarked to the sheriff, when he came to attend him, that it would save some expense and inconvenience, if he could be permitted to go alone, and on foot. "And suppose," said the sheriff, "that you should prefer your safety to your honour, and leave me to seek you in the British camp?" "I had thought," said the farmer, reddening with indignation, "that I was speaking to one who knew me." "I do know you, indeed," said the sheriff; "I spoke but in jest; you shall have your way. Go, and on the third day I shall expect to see you at S——."

* * * * The farmer departed and at the appointed time he placed himself in the hands of the sheriff.

I was now engaged as his counsel. Stedman insisted before the court, upon telling his whole story; and, when I would have taken advantage of some technical points, he sharply rebuked me, and told me that he had not employed me to prevaricate, but only to assist him in telling the truth. I had never seen such a display of simple integrity. It was affecting to witness his love of holy, unvarnished truth, elevating him above every other consideration, and presiding in his breast as a sentiment even superior to the love of life. I saw the tears more than once springing to the eyes of his judges; never before, or since, have I felt such an interest in a client. I plead for him as I would have plead for my own life. I drew tears, but I could not sway the judgment of stern men, controlled rather by a sense of duty than the compassionate promptings of humanity. Stedman was condemned. I told him there was a chance of pardon, if he would ask for it. I drew up a petition and requested him to sign it, but he refused. "I have done," said he, "what I thought my duty. I can ask pardon of my God, and my king; but it would be hypocrisy to ask forgiveness of these men, for an action which I should repeat, were I placed again in similar circumstances. No! ask me not to sign that petition. If what you call the cause of American freedom requires the blood of an honest man for a conscientious discharge of what he deemed his duty, let me be its victim. Go to my judges, and tell them that I place not my fears nor my hopes in them." It was in vain that I pressed the subject; and I went away in despair.

In returning to my house, I accidentally called on an acquaintance, a young man of brilliant genius, the subject of a passionate predilection for painting. This led him frequently to take excursions into the country, for the purpose of sketching such objects and scenes as were interesting to him. From one of these rambles he had just returned. I found him sitting at his easel, giving the last touches to the picture which attracted your attention. He asked my opinion of it. "It is a fine picture," said I, "is it a fancy piece, or are they portraits?" "They are portraits," said he; "and, save perhaps a little embellishment, they are I think, striking portraits of the wife and children of your unfortunate client, Stedman. In the course of my rambles, I chanced to call at his house in H——. I never saw a more beautiful group. The mother is one of a thousand; and the twins are a pair of cherubs." "Tell me," said I, laying my hand on the picture, "tell me, are they true and faithful portraits of the wife and children of Stedman!" My earnestness made my friend stare. He assured me that they were, so far as he could be permitted to judge of his own productions. I asked no farther questions; I seized the picture, and hurried with it to the prison where my client was confined. I found him sitting, his face covered with his hands, and apparently wrung by keen emotion. I placed the picture in such a situation that he could not fail to see it. I laid the petition on the little table by his side, and left the room.

In half an hour I returned. The farmer grasped my hand, while the tears stole down his cheeks; his eye glanced first upon the picture, and then to the petition. He said nothing, but handed the latter to me. I took it, and left the apartment. He had put his name to it. The petition was granted, and Stedman was set at liberty.

ADAM IN EDEN.

In the morning of the world, when the earth which we inhabit had just come forth from the hand of its Maker, how awful must have been the scene! how sublime the spectacle! The rising of the sun has in every age deservedly been celebrated by the poet, and has been depicted with all the force of language, and in all the richness and luxuriance of description—let us suppose ourselves present when his first beam shot upon the earth, when "light was" at the command of the Almighty, and chaos and darkness disappeared from off the face of the land, and where shall we find language to describe either the effects of its presence, or the loveliness of the scene which it revealed to the eye of man? A scene replete with beauties—of boundless and indescribable grandeur; a vision: a something which Fancy could not have painted, which Imagination could not have conceived—extended lawns of verdure—waving forests—peaceful rivulets, majestic mountains; an earth containing every means of happiness for created beings—a heaven stretched forth like a canopy to cover and protect them. How strange, but yet how interesting was the situation of the human being who first beheld this heaven, who first wandered in this paradise! We praise retirement, we look back with a partial eye upon the early ages, and upon the peaceful sports and occupations of rural life. With what pleasing sensations then must we regard the first inhabitant of the very earliest ages, the patriarch of the world, the common father of mankind!

May we not picture to the mind his employments, his objects, his pursuits? his simple pleasures, his trifling pains, his open manners, sincere mind, and uncorrupted heart! A child in knowledge indeed, but with the powers, and the capabilities of a man—a very pulpit in intellect, but with the creation for his school, and the God of nature for his teacher! Do we value real pursuits? here is a man who knew none other; the world to him was an extensive garden; he lived and died in forests, and in fields; cities he knew not, they had no existence; the pursuits or the vices of cities preyed not on his mind, they inflamed not his imagination, they could not even reach his dreams. Do we praise retirement? here is a man—secluded from the world shall we say? there is no world from which he can seclude himself; he wanders among the groves, he pierces into the thickets, he plunges in the stream, he climbs among the mountains, but the face of his fellow he sees not, nor expects to see! At length, indeed, softened and harmonized into the female form, he beholds his likeness, the image of himself—he looks—he speaks—the first glance of intelligence darts from the eye of man, and the mutual interchange of thought commences in the [illegible] mind, the first beaming of mental light, the commencement and the original compact of society!

Every action in the life of this man and of this woman is in no peculiar degree important, as they must all have had considerable influence in modifying the human character, and directing the subsequent fortunes of the human race; as the mind must in them have taken the first impulse, and all the subsequent thoughts and actions of their descendants have been in accordance with the original bias they have given. Their actions, however, as well as our own, were in the hands of an all-directing Providence, who doubtless guided them for the best, and who formed the earth, and its inhabitants, both in the earliest ages and in the present moment, as was best calculated for the prosperity and the happiness of every rational and every living thing.

MISCELLANY.

The Indian Ichneumon is a small creature, in appearance between a weasel and a mungoose. It is of infinite use to the natives, from its inveterate enmity to snakes, which would otherwise render every footstep of the traveller dangerous. The proofs of the sagacity which I have seen in this little animal, says Mr. Percival, are truly surprising, and afford a beautiful instance of the wisdom with which providence has fitted the powers of every animal to its particular situation on the globe. This diminutive creature, on seeing a snake ever so large, will instantly dart on it, and seize it by the throat, provided he finds himself in an open place, where he has an opportunity of running to a certain herb, which he knows instinctively to be an antidote against the poison of the bite, if he should happen to receive one. I was present at an experiment tried, at Columbo, to ascertain the reality of this circumstance. The ichneumon procured for the purpose, was first shewn the snake in a close room. On being let down to the ground, he did not discover any inclination whatever to attack his enemy, but ran about the room to discover if there was any hole or aperture by which he might get out. On finding none, he returned hastily to his master, and placing himself in his bosom, could not by any means be induced to quit it, or face the snake. On being carried out of the house, however, and laid down near his antagonist in an open place, he instantly flew at the snake, and soon destroyed it. He then suddenly disappeared for a few minutes, and again returned, as soon as he had found the animal to have recourse to the herb on all occasions, where it is engaged with a snake, whether poisonous or not. The one employed in this experiment was of the harmless kind, and procured for the purpose.

While Goldsmith was completing the closing pages of the Vicar of Wakefield, in a garret in Greenarbor, he was roused from his occupation by the unexpected appearance of the landlady, to whom he was considerably in arrears, with a huge bill for the last week's lodgings. The poet was thunderstruck with surprise and consternation; he was unable to answer her demands, either then or in future; at length the lady changed the nature of his embarrassment, by offering to remit the liquidation of the debt, provided he would accept her as his true and lawful spouse. His friend, Dr. Johnson, chanced by great good luck to come in at the time, and by advancing him a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of his establishment, consisting of only himself and a dirty shirt, relieved him from his matrimonial shackles.

THE ROMANCE OF WAR.

A French soldier who accompanied the armies of Russia, concealed a small treasure at the entrance of a village near Wilna, with the view of taking it with him on his return. After the defeat of Moscow he was made a prisoner, and sent to Siberia, and only recovered his liberty at the end of last year. On reaching Wilna, he remembered his hidden treasure, and after tracing out the spot where he had hid it, he went to take it away. What was his astonishment to find, in the place of his money, a small tin box, containing a letter addressed to him, in which a commercial house was mentioned at Nancy, where he might receive the sum buried, with interest, since the year 1812. The soldier supposed this was all a hoax; he went, however, to the house pointed out, where he received his capital, with twelve years interest. With this sum he established a small business at Nancy which enables him to live comfortably; but he has never been able, though he has taken some pains, to ascertain how his money was taken away and restored to him.

THE ROGUES ORDEAL.

When I was a little codger, my mother established among the children of the family, what she called the rogue's ordeal, or trial. There were four or five little children and grand children in the family, nearly of the same age and size, and when depredations had been committed upon the sugar bowl, or the preserves were found dripped about the cupboard, the sweet toothed youngsters were ranged side by side, with each a finger placed by the side of each other on the table. She would then raise the large knife in an attitude to strike the fingers; at the same time assuring the little culprits, that the innocent ones would receive no injury; but that the real criminal would have his fingers cut off by the stroke of the knife; such was the confidence the innocent had in the justness of their cause, that they always stood firm, and never withdrew their fingers, however hard a stroke was apparently aimed at them; but the guilty would invariably shrink and draw away their fingers. So I have found it in after life, that men of a guilty conscience need only the appearance of an accusation to enfise them to look out for a shelter, or the means of escape. I have more than once seen persons detected in some villainous act, by applying to themselves the words of others, which were not so intended, and could not be reasonably so interpreted, and undertaking to defend against the supposed accusation, which led to suspicion and finally to conviction. The Scriptures say "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Anecdotes of Childhood.

The following is extracted from a book of prophecies called *Muhamedys*, which is held in veneration by the Turks:—The Turkish Emperor shall conquer Rome, and make the Pope patriarch of Jerusalem, and he shall, some time after, profess the Mahometan faith.—Christ shall then come, and show the Christians their error in not having accepted the Alcoran, and instruct them that the dove which came down from Heaven was not the Holy Ghost, but was Mahomet, who shall be again upon earth 30 years, and confirm the Alcoran by new miracles. After that time the power of the Turks shall decline, till they retire into Desert Arabia, and then there shall be an end of the world. Their overthrow shall be accomplished by a people from the north called *caumice fer* (yellow haired sons).—The ruin of Constantinople shall happen in one Sultan Mehemet's time, and then the Turks shall be reduced to so few in number, that sixty Turkish women shall have but one husband among them.

JUDGE CRANE.

Shortly after the first republican constitution of the state of New-York was framed, and the judiciary system was established for the civil department, the supreme court, or that branch of it called the "circuit court," was appointed for one of the circuits in the county of Duchess, and the eccentric Judge Crane was to preside.—Judge Crane was very wealthy, and highly respected for his public and private virtues, especially for his charitableness to the poor; but he always appeared in a plain garb, and would hardly ever wear an over coat, whatever the weather might be, and it was seldom that he rode when he went abroad, although he owned many valuable horses. On the morning of the day in which the court was to begin, the judge set out before day and walked gently on, through hail, rain and snow, to the appointed place. On arriving at Poughkeepsie, cold and wet, he walked to a tavern, where he found the landlady and her servants were making large preparations for the entertainment of the judges, lawyers, and other gentlemen, whom they expected would attend the circuit court.

The judge was determined to have some sport, and in a pleasant tone addressed the landlady—I have no money, and was obliged to come to court, and I have walked through this dreadful storm more than twenty miles. I am wet and cold, dry and hungry; I want something to eat before the court begins;—when the landlady put herself in a magisterial posture, and putting on a countenance of contempt, said to the judge, you say you are wet and cold, dry and hot; how can all that be? No, my dear madam, says the judge, I said that I was wet and cold, and if you had been out as long as I have been in this storm, I think you would likewise be wet and cold. I said that I wanted something to drink and eat. But you have no money you say, retorted the landlady. I told you the truth, says the judge, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but were I as rich as Croesus I would be willing to work for something to eat and to drink. "Croesus, who is Croesus?" says the lady. I never knew him, said the judge, but I have understood that he was very rich. I want something to eat and something to drink, and were I as poor as Job in his utmost calamity, and had my health and strength as well as I now have, I would willingly go to work a little while, if I could only get something to drink and a bite of good victuals. Well, old daddy, says she how much do you want to drink? Half a gill of good brandy, madam, says he. Very well, says she, I will give you half a gill and some cold victuals if you will go into the back yard and cut and split three armsfuls of wood, and bring it into the kitchen, where the servants want to make a good fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats when they come, and after you get your victuals, I shall want you to go away. Well, says he, give me the brandy, and I'll soon bring the wood.—He drank the liquor, and walked quietly into the wood yard, where he found a good axe, and he soon laid by the kitchen fire the proper quantity of wood, viz: his arms three times full.—The landlady had got his cold luncheon on the table, in hopes that he would eat and be off—now for the good bite of victuals, says the judge.—There it is said she, coldly. And it is almost as cold as myself but not half so wet, for I see neither tea, nor coffee, nor chocolate to wet it. Beggars must not be choosers, said she. I am not begging of you, madam, said he, but have paid the full price demanded. I told you, said she, I would give you cold victuals, and there is cold boiled ham, cold pork and beef, cold potatoes and turnips, and cold vinegar, pickles, and soup, and if you want any thing hot, there is mustard and pepper; and here is good bread, good butter, and good cheese, and all good enough for such an old ragamuffin as you are. It is all very good, said he, pleasantly, but madam be so good as to let me have some new milk, warm right from the cow, to wet this good victuals. The cows are not milked, says she. Then let me have a bowl of cold milk, said he. I will not send the servants in this storm to the spring-house to skim it for you, said she. Said he with a pleasant smile, dear madam, I have a good wife at home, other than you are, who would go out in a worse storm than this, to milk the cows, and bring the milk to the poorest man on earth at his request; or to bring the milk from the spring-house, *cream and all without skimming*, to feed the most abject of the human race. You have a very good wife at home, says she. Indeed I have, said he, and she keeps my clothes clean and whole, and notwithstanding you called me "an old ragamuffin," I am not ashamed to appear abroad in the clothes I wear, in any good company. Well, I must confess, says she, that when you have your broad brimmed hat off you look middling well, but I want you to eat and be off, for we want the fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats and umbrellas by; and among the rest we expect Judge Crane. Judge Crane, says the judge, who is Judge Crane? The circuit Judge, says she, one of the supreme Judges you old fool.

Well, says the judge, I will bet a goose that Judge Crane has not had, and will not have a great coat on his back, or an umbrella over his head this day. You old goose, said she, I care nothing for your bets. Eat and be off, I tell you Judge Crane is to be here, and we've no room for you. I dont care, said he, one rye straw more for Judge Crane than I do for myself, and it has got to be so late, that if he has the mine at this time of the day, he would more likely go directly to the court-house, and stay until dinner time, than go to any tavern; and if business was very urgent, he would be very likely to stay away even from dinner. I know

something about the old codger, and some people say he is a rusty, crusty, old Judge. Pretty talk, indeed, says the landlady, about the supreme Judge. Now eat your cold chick and be off, or be off without eating, just as you please. I tell you, says the judge, Judge Crane is not the supreme judge, and if he were he is no more fit to be a judge than I am. Well, now be off with yourself, says she. Don't be in so great a hurry, said he, mildly. I wish to know who is the landlord here? I wish to know where he is? He is the high sheriff of the county, and wont be home till night; but if he were here you would not stay long. Well, madam, said he, give us a cup of cider to wet my victuals, if you wont give me milk. Not a drop, says her ladyship.—The judge who had now got pretty well warmed and dried, and wished for his breakfast, put on a stern countenance, and positively declared he would not leave the room and fire until he pleased. But added he, if you will grant my request, I will eat and be off. The cider was immediately brought, and the judge partook heartily of the collation before him, took his broad brimmed hat, and gently walked to the court house, where he found good fires and clean floors, and during the court hours he presided with dignity and propriety.

When the judge withdrew, the landlady anxiously looked after him for some time, as he walked steadily on towards the court house, supposing him to be some poor man summoned up to court as a witness, or some culprit, or some vagabond who might give her further trouble in time of courts, and expressed to her servants a desire that they would see that he did not disturb the gentlemen and the judge who might put up there.—While some of the girls declared that if he did come, they would use some of his own expressions, which he used respecting Judge Crane.—Let me see, says one, "rusty, crusty," yes, and "fusty old fudge," says another.

When dinner was announced, the court, not being thronged, was immediately adjourned, and the day being stormy and cold, the judges and lawyers poured into the sheriff's tavern, where they were sure of good fires and a good fare, all except judge Crane, who walked to a store and purchased a valuable shawl, and put it into his pocket on the inside of his coat, then walked quietly to the tavern. While he was thus detained, the landlady entered the dining room and earnestly inquired if Judge Crane had come in. The answer was, "not yet, madam, and perhaps he may not come." The landlady, who was anxious to pay the highest respect to the supreme judge, retired to the kitchen, not a little chagrined, or disappointed. In the mean time the judge arrived, and being at proper times very sociable, and at all times fond of cheering the minds of those present, he began to make some pertinent remarks, and to tell some lively anecdotes, intended to convey good morals, which set the whole company into an uproar of laughter. And at this instant, one of the waiting maids entered the room to inform the gentlemen that they might sit down to dinner. She did her errand and hastened back to her mistress with the tidings, that the old fusty fellow with his head brimmed hat on, was right in among the bareheaded gentlemen, talking as loud as he could, and all the judges and lawyers were laughing at him. Then go, said she, and whisper to the old man that I wish him to come into the kitchen. The errand was done accordingly, and the judge in a low tone of voice said to the girl, tell your mistress I have a little business to do with some of these lawyers, and when done, I'll be off in the course of two or three days.—The girl returned and faithfully rehearsed the message, and added that she believed that the old fellow was drunk, or he would not have said, "as soon as my business is done, I'll be off in two or three days."

Well Betty, says the mistress, go back, and when the gentlemen begin to sit down, do you stand by the head of the table, and whisper to some gentleman that I wish a vacant place left at the head of the table for Judge Crane, and then do you hasten back and see that Jo'n has the cider and other liquors in good order, and Mary do you fill two more tureens with gravy, and put one at each end of the long table. And Martha do you see that all the clean plates for a change are ready, and that the tarts and pies, &c. are in good order. Betty again repaired to her post at the head of the table, and softly informed the gentleman of the request of her mistress. "Certainly," says the gentleman; and Betty hastened back to assist John. The gentlemen now sat down to an excellent repast, after a short ejaculatory address to the throne of grace, by Judge Crane, in which he adored the Father of all mercies for feeding all his creatures throughout the immensity of space—invoked a blessing on that portion of earthly bounty then before them, and supplicated divine mercy through the merits of our Redeemer: the gentleman began to carve and serve round in usual form.

But as the Judge was of a singular turn in almost every thing, and had taken a fancy that if a person eats light food at the same meal with that which is more solid and harder of digestion, that the light food should be eaten first; he therefore filled his plate with some pudding, made of milk, rice and eggs, and placing himself in rather an awkward situation, with his left elbow on the table and his head near the plate, began to eat according to his common custom, which was very fast, although he was not a great eater. And some of the gentlemen near the judge, followed his example as to the partaking of the pudding before the meat, of course a large deep vessel, which had contained that article, was nearly emptied when Mary approached with her two additional terrens of gravy according to the command of her mistress, and as she set down the last near the Judge, he says to her in an austere manner, Girl bring me a clean plate to eat some salad on. The abrupt manner in which he addressed her, and disgust in seeing him there in that position, so disconcerted the poor girl, that she did not observe that any one excepting the judge had partaken of the pudding nor did she know what he meant by sallad; but she observed that the large pudding pan was nearly empty, and then hastened back with the utmost speed to her mistress, and addressed her with, Lord, madam, that old fellow's there yet, and he is certainly crazy or drunk, for he is down at the table, and has eaten more than a skippel* of the rice pudding already, and has his nose right down in a plate full now, shoveling it in like a hog; and told me to tell he was lord of the manor, to bring him a clean plate to eat sallad on. Bless me where can we get sallad this time of the year! And the gentlemen have not done carving, and not one has began to eat meat, much less to eat a tub full of pudding. Aye, he'll get a clean plate, says Martha, before gentleman want clean plates.

I'll clear him out, says the mistress, and starts for the dining room burning with indignation.

The judge was remarkable for not giving unnecessary trouble to any body where he put up, and generally ate whatever was set before him without making any remarks, and seldom made use of more than one plate at a meal; but at this time he observed near him, a dish of beautiful raw white cabbage, cut up and put into vinegar, (which the low dutch at Poughkeepsie call *cold slaw*, and which he called *sallad*,) and he wished for a seperate plate to prepare some of it for his own fancy. The carving and serving were not yet finished, when he expected a clean plate, and when the landlady arrived at the door of the dining room determined to drive him out. She advanced with a firm step to the door, and fixed her keen eye sternly on the judge, when he turning his eye that way and observing her, mildly said, Landlady, can I have a clean plate to eat some sallad on? A clean plate and sallad! retorted the landlady indignantly. I wish you would come into the kitchen until gentlemen have dined; I had reserved this seat for Judge Crane.—The company were struck with astonishment, and fixed their eyes alternatively on the landlady and on the judge; and sat or stood in mute suspense—when the Judge gracefully raised himself up in his chair, carelessly folding his arms across his breast, then putting his head awkardly on one side—You reserved this seat for Judge Crane, did you landlady? Indeed I did, says she. It was very kind, says he, in an ironical tone, but if you will step to the door and see if he is coming, or send one of the servants to call for him, with your permission and the approbation of these gentlemen, with whom I have some business to do, I will occupy this seat until you shall find the judge. Find the judge, said she, with emphasis, go look for him yourself, not send me nor my servants. I gave you some breakfast this morning for chopping a little wood, because you said you had no money; and I expected you would go away quietly and keep away, and now you must come here to disturb gentlemen at dinner. Here the whole joke burst upon the minds of the gentlemen present, who fell into a loud fit of laughter. After the tumult had a little subsided, says the judge mildly, did I chop wood to pay for my breakfast? Indeed you did, said she, and said you had no money. I told you the whole truth, says the judge, but I have a beautiful shawl worth more than ten dollars, which I just now bought, and will leave it with you in pawn, if you will only let me eat dinner with these gentlemen. Here the gentlemen were biting their lips to keep from laughter. How did you buy a shawl worth more than ten dollars, without money? I bought it on credit, says he. And where did you find credit to that amount? says she. I brought it from home, said he. That is a likely story, and something like your abuse of Judge Crane this morning, said she.

How could I abuse the judge if he was not present? said he. Why says she, you called him rusty fusty fudge, and old codger, and said you did not care a rye straw more for him than you did for yourself. And here the whole company were in an uproar of laughter again. But as soon as it a little subsided, one of the gentlemen asked the landlady how she knew that the gentleman she was addressing was not Judge Crane. He Judge Crane! he looks more like *a snipe than a crane!*

Here the loud laughter burst forth a third time. And after a little pause the judge said, I must confess I am not a bird of very fine feathers, but I assure you that I am a *Crane*, and a Crane is very often a useful instrument; I saw a very good one in your kitchen this morning; and sometimes an instrument called a "crane," is of incleanable use madam. Before she had time to reply, some of the gentlemen with whom she was acquainted, assured, her that she was talking with the presiding judge. Astonished and confounded, she attempted some excuse, and hastily asked his pardon for her rudeness.

The judge had by this time, unobserved, taken from his pocket the beautiful shawl and folded it at full length one way, and in a narrow form the other, and it being of a very fine texture, appeared more like an elegant sash than like a valuable shawl—when he arose, with graceful dignity and with a half waltz, advanced a few steps towards the landlady, saying, "it is not my province to pardon, but it is in my business to judge; and I judge that you and I shall hereafter be friends—and I judge also that you will, without hesitation, receive this as a present, *if not as a pawn.*" So saying, he gently laid it over her shoulders and across her arms, saying, "Take it, madam, and do not attempt to return it, for it was purchased on purpose for you. She hastily retired in confusion, hardly knowing what she did, and took with her the shawl worth twelve dollars instead of ten.

And here were three parties who had each two good things. The landlady had a good shawl and a good lesson to meditate upon—the gentlemen had a good dinner and a good joke to talk over—and the judge had good intentions in the joke, and good will and ability to follow up the lesson given.

The following beautiful, sweet, and simple lines will make their way directly and irresistibly to the heart of every reader.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now I often wish that night
Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember,
The roses red and white,
The violets and the lily-cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs were the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birth-day—
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember,
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing.
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy,
To know I'm farther off from heaven
Than when I was a boy.

FINANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following summary statement of the Receipts and Payments at the State Treasury during the year 1827, is copied from the Auditor General's Report of the Finance of this Commonwealth.

Summary Statement of the Receipts at the State Treasury for the year commencing the first day of December, 1826, and ending the 30th day of November, 1827.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Lands and Land office fees,	No. 1	73,867	70
Auction commissions,	2	20,990	00
Auction duties,	3	142,928	84
Dividends on bank stock,	4	76,289	00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stock,	5	15,930	00
Tax on bank dividends,	6	23,466	34
Fees, secretary of state's office,	8	2,413	50
Tavern licenses,	9	39,518	15
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandize,	10	39,493	07 1-2
State maps,	11	4,981	70 1-2
Collateral inheritances,	12	1,790	20
Militia and exempt fines,	13	1,515	20
Escheats,	14	2,040	35 1-2
United States, interests on advances in the late war	15	17,077	60
Loans and premiums on loans,	16	1,110,250	20
Old debts and miscellaneous,	17	7,650	20
		1,583,737	18 1-2
Balance in the treasury, 1st December, 1826,		155,022	05 1-2
		1,743,779	18

Summary Statement of the payments at the Treasury for the year commencing the first day of December, 1826, and ending the 30th of November, 1827.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Internal improvements,	No. 1	1,083,735	97 1-2
Expenses of government,	2	202,127	24
Militia expenses,	3	26,666	75 1-2
Pensions and gratuities,	4	24,330	68 1-2
Education of the Deaf and Dumb Institution,	5	20,916	02
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	6	30,124	09
Penitentiary at Pittsburg,	7	15,716	56
Conveying convicts,	8	298	66 1-2
Interest on loans,	9	89,438	97
Commissioners of the internal improvement fund,	10	47,761	75 1-2
Pennsylvania claimants,	11	9,152	02
State maps,	12	2,811	45 1-2
House of Refuge,	13	5,000	00
United States,	14	3,238	46
Miscellaneous,	15	5,551	66 1-2
		$1,575,881	30 3-4
Balance in the Treasury, 1st Dec. 1827.		167,897	87 3-4
		$1,743,779	18

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A letter from Washington, published in the Boston Courier, contains the following description of the manner in which the proceedings in Congress are conducted. It is believed to be from the senior editor of that journal:—

At twelve o'clock, or a few minutes in anticipation of that precise point of time, the Speaker goes behind the clerk's desk, and gives a slight rap on the desk, at which all persons then present in the hall, uncover their heads. The chaplain then ascends to the speaker's chair, and repeats his daily prayer, which service ordinarily occupies about two minutes. The speaker then takes the chair, and the members return to the employment which had been interrupted by the recurrence of the morning devotion. This employment is, the writing of letters, each member at his own desk, or directing, *per mail*, to whomsoever he pleases to distinguish with this mark of his respect, packages, previously sealed up by the pages of the house, containing public documents, and laid upon the members' desks respectively. The journal of the preceding day is read; the speaker announces that petitions or memorials are in order, and calls over the states, beginning at Maine, the members from each rising in their respective places as the states are called, if they have any papers to offer. These petitions and memorials are seldom read—the member presenting them moving that the reading be dispensed with, and the paper, whatever it be, referred to the proper standing committee. The motion is announced by the speaker, who also, without asking for a vote, declares it to be so referred. When these documents are all thus disposed of, the speaker announces that reports of standing committees are in order. If any are ready, they are then presented—if bills are reported, they are read by the clerk then, on motion, read a second time by their title, and then referred, usually to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for some assigned day. The speaker then announces that reports of select committees are in order, and, if any are made, they take a similar course. Lastly, the speaker announces that resolutions are in order, and then are offered the variety of resolutions for diverse purposes, which make up so large a portion of the daily journals of the house, as published in the newspapers of the city of Washington. It is rare that any discussion takes place upon petitions or resolutions when they are first offered; it being considered that common courtesy and common usage require that they should be referred to committees, as requested by the members presenting. When this *routine* is completed, the house adjourns. Its sittings, hitherto, have rarely occupied more than an hour each day—sometimes less, and in one or two instances, about double that time. During the transaction of the business, as we have stated it, no one seems to pay the slightest attention to what is passing but the speaker, the clerks, and the member immediately concerned in the presentation of a petition or report. The rest are busy in sealing up and directing their favours, as aforesaid, or in reading newspapers. The immense number of these packages, the display of letters and newspapers which each member's desk affords, and the constant moving and removing of them by the boys in attendance, give to this superb hall, an appearance not unlike the packing room of an extensive newspaper establishment, or the folding and stitching apartment of a book binder. This description, it will be perceived, is that of the House of Representatives. The hall of the Senate presents a scene not exactly the same, nor so extensive, but not so dissimilar as to require a separate notice.

Extract of a letter dated, Washington City, Dec. 27.

"You have been advised of the decision on the sale of Bank stock. It has been signally rejected, and many think it will give additional confidence to the holders of stock in the National Bank.—When Mr. Randolph rose to speak, it was wonderful what a sensation he created in the house. A great portion of the members left their seats, and crowded down to the centre, where old Roanoke sits. There is no one in the house, whose rising creates such a visible sensation. His speech was short but it had all that literary precision and point for which he is so celebrated. There were several ladies in the gallery, and a few travelled dandies outside the bar, but alas! what interest could they find in calculations on stocks, fall of premium, &c. They were fatigued and tired until old Roanoke rose. The "gentleman from Virginia," said the speaker, and all eyes were turned towards Mr. Randolph. His personal appearance is eccentric in the highest degree. He wears small clothes, white topped boots, a poodle Benjamin, and has his hair which is a sort of iron grey, combed back in the neatest style. He is as *recherche* in his dress, as in his style and language. His voice is just as singular as every thing else he calls his own. Yet, in such an assembly as the house of Representatives, good sense and practical sense, have the greatest sway. If it is mixed with the flights of oratory and true passion, so much the better. Sound ideas, a ready utterance and a manly address, will reach the reason, as well as the feelings of men, when mere rhetorical flourishes will sink away, like a gust of the passing wind. When Demosthenes addressed an Athenian assembly the object of the orator was within the reach of his natural voice. His audience stood in his presence, and shouted or excreated according to the existing excitement. He reached their reason through their passions. He commanded the citadel of human action, by attaining a controul over the magazine. In the action of our government, these modes are reversed. The orator on the floor of Congress, speaks, perhaps, not so much to his colleagues, as to his constituents. The votes of his district, rise up before his mind's eye and stand in the attitude of judgment as he speaks, through the press to the people, and the memory of that great instrument is endurable as time."

UNITED STATES CALENDER.

PRESIDENTS.

1789 George Washington, born 11th Feb. 1732; died 14th Dec. 1799, aged 68.
1797 John Adams, born 19th October, 1735; died 4th July, 1826, aged 91.
1801 Thomas Jefferson, born 2d April, 1743; died 4th July, 1826, aged 83.
1809 James Madison, born 5th March, 1751;
1817 James Monroe, born 3d April, 1759;
1825 *John Quincy Adams* born 11th July, 1767.

Vice Presidents.	
1789 John Adams,	1801 Henry Dearborn,
1797 Thomas Jefferson,	1809 William Eustis,
1801 Aaron Burr,	1814 John Armstrong,
1805 George Clinton,	1816 W. H. Crawford,
1813 Eldridge Gerry,	1818 John C. Calhoun,
1817 Dan'l. D. Tompkins,	1825 *James Barbour.*
1825 *John C. Calhoun.*	
Secretaries of State.	*Secries of the Treasury.*
1789 Thos. Jefferson,	1789 Alex. Hamilton,
1794 Edm'd Randolph,	1795 Oliver Wolcott,
1795 Timo. Pickering,	1801 Samuel Dexter,
1800 John Marshall,	1801 Albert Gallatin,
1801 L. Lincoln, (acting,)	1815 G. W. Campbell,
1801 James Madison,	1816 Alex. J. Dallas,
1810 Robert Smith,	1817 W. H. Crawford,
1812 James Monroe,	1825 *Richard Rush.*
1817 John Q. Adams,	
1825 *Henry Clay.*	*Secretaries of the Navy.*
	1789 Benj Stoddard,
Secretaries of War.	1801 Robert Smith,
1789 Henry Knox,	1809 Paul Hamilton,
1795 Timo. Pickering,	1814 William Jones,
1796 James M'Henry,	1816 B W Crowninshield
1800 Samuel Dexter,	1818 Smith Thompson,
	1823 *Sami. L. Southard.*

Prologue to Dr. M'Henry's new Tragedy of
"THE USURPER,"

Written by JAMES N. BARKER, Esq. and spoken by Mr. WEMYSS, at the Chesnut street Theatre, Philadelphia.

From that romantic isle whose emerald plains,
In smiling verdure, hide their sanguine stains,
The land by heroes and by patriots trod,
The land of lovers and the bard's abode;
From Erin borne on Poesy's magic wing,
The chiefs of other days we hither bring,
To claim within this hospitable dome,
The stranger's welcome in the stranger's home.
The poet of the scene, who trembling woos
To-night the favor of the tragic muse,
Though not unknown to you his tuneful page,
For the first time presumes to tread the stage,
And conscious of the peril, suppliant bends
Before a jury of indulgent friends.
Not his the strains where fabling numbers flow,
And turgid diction speaks fictitious wo;
In nature's language he essays the art
To reach the judgment and to touch the heart.
From the historic page his theme he draws,
And days when Erin dared give Erin laws.
What time the sage's voice and soldier's call,
And bard's proud anthem rang through Tara's hall:
Where Erin's priests yet held their druid rite,
And Erin's warriors dared for Erin fight.
Our poet's pencil paints the moral scene,
Teaching what ought to be by what has been.
Lo! the red fratricide, whose regal vest,
Clasps scorpion conscience closer to his breast;
Or the arch hypocrite, whose holy guise,
Cheats for a season only mortal eyes;
Hurled from the throne or from the altar driven,
Detested, scorned by men, condemned of Heaven:
While in the patriot prince and faithful maid,
And generous friend, the living truth's portrayed,
That virtue, friendship and unspotted love,
On earth revered, draw blessings from above.

Such was the genuine drama's moral school,
The drama scorned by bigot and by fool,
When with the energy of wisdom fraught,
The Addisons, and Steeles and Johnson's taught,
And though to-night we boast no golden name,
Like theirs bright sparkling on the scroll of fame,
Let th' endeavor to uphold the laws
Of the *pure* drama and your virtue's cause,
Secure the patient hearing for our bard,
The *candid* judgment and the *just* reward

---

* *Skippel* is a measure of three pecks, used in Holland, instead of the English bushel: and the inhabitants of Poughkeepsie were mainly Low Dutch at that time.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

☞ A number of copies of the "FORGET-ME-NOT," have been put up in flexible covers, so that they can be forwarded by mail, with only pamphlet postage, price $1, address ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, or MR. JUDAH DOBSON, *Philadelphia.*

ALSO, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The "FORGET-ME-NOT," embellished with elegant engravings, and splendidly bound in extra bindings.—Price $1 25.

"ELLEN," fugitive Poems.

"TALES FOR LEISURE HOURS," by a gentleman of this city.

"ITINERANT SKETCHES," and a Miniature Edition of the "CASKET."

"THE ELEVENTH HOUR, or Confessions by a Consumptive," by the Boston Bard.

The "CASKET" for 1827, handsomely bound.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Wells & Lilly, of Boston, have in the press, the life of His Excellency Elbridge Gerry, L. L. D. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Vice President of the United States of America; Illustrated in Letters of Cotemporary Patriots, to the close of the American Revolution; by James T. Austin.

Samuel G. Goodrich, of Boston, proposes to publish a periodical work, on an original plan, to constitute a regular illustration of American scenery and manners. Mr. G. proposes the most liberal inducements for contributions, and has engaged N. P. Wells, Esq. as the editorial director. The reputation this young and talented gentleman has acquired from his effusions under the signature of "Roy," has placed him in the first rank of our American literati.

EMBELLISHED WITH
SPLENDID
ENGRAVINGS.

The first No. of the *New Series* of this popular work is just published, and contains an excellent likeness of MAJOR GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, an engraving giving a S. W. view of the BANK of PENNSYLVANIA, in South Second street; and also, a *Sea Scene*, the DESTRUCTION OF THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN; besides two cuts of the SCHOOL of FLORA, and the admired air, sung by Mr. Horn, at his late visit to Philadelphia, entitled "LET US HASTE TO KELVIN GROVE," *set to music.*

The CASKET is a monthly publication, comprising about 48 large octavo pages in each No. and was commenced two years ago, since which it has increased so extensively that an edition of five thousand copies is now regularly printed off. The embellishments this year will consist of principally American subjects, and be engraved expressly for the work. No expense or exertions have been spared by the publishers to merit the patronage of a liberal public. The Engraver has been engaged to furnish a portrait of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. which will be published about two months hence, with a Biography. The contents of the present number are as follow:

Biography of Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, with a portrait; by *Longacre*; Frederick Lorenza, a Tale—*Nora*; The Vesuvius—*Ada*; Cemetery of Pere La Chaise; Beautiful Extract—The Dying American Tar—*Boston Bard*; The Musings of a Solitary Hour—*J. B. S.*; Mary Seaton—*Ida*; Saturday Night—*Penguin*; The Church Yard; The Wounded Soldier; The Sword—*Miss Langdon*; The Wages of Sin; The Discarded Lover; To Sylvia—*Mary*; Musings; The Indian Summer—*Dr. M'Henry*; The Bank of Pennsylvania—*with an Engraving*; Destruction of the Kent East Indiaman—*with an Engraving*; A Sketch of the Life of Thomas Addis Emmet—*J. B. S.*; The Cat—*T. H. S.*; The Officer, Wife, and the Ass; Gertrude; Human Life; Columbus; Relics of Richard III.; Small Feet; The Bottle Conjuror; Exile of Erin; Cheerfulness of Sexton; Erin Ma Vourneen—*T. Moore*; The Death Watch; To Genevieve; The Humourist; The School of Flora—*two Engravings.*

Poetry.—Odeon Times—*S. B. J.*; Lines—*Laura*; The Farewell—*Florence*; Stanzas—*Lalla*; Sonnet to ——*J. S. B.*; To the Laurel—*Ignatius*; To Imogine—*Ivanhoe*; To some Friends in affliction; Lines inscribed to a Friend—*Ida*; Extract from an unpublished Poem—*Selim*; To an Absentee—*Lucy*; Religion—*Milford Bard*; To Imogine—*Rembel*; Lines—*Lalla*; "Let us haste to Kelvin Grove"—As sung by Mr. Horn—*set to Music*; The Puzzler.

Terms, $2 50 per annum, *in advance.* Subscriptions received at the Office of the S. E. Post, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, *Publishers.*

THE POST OFFICE was removed on New-Years day, to the house owned and formerly occupied by the Messrs. Howells, and nearly opposite to the old situation. We understand that the following will be the arrangement of business: The eastern back window is appropriated to the printers to receive their newspapers; the western back window, and the three windows on Franklin Place, are appropriated to the carriers whose names are designated on the shutters, and where the Sunday delivery will be made to their respective customers. The western front window on Chesnut street, next to the corner of Franklin Place, is appropriated for the delivery of letters to those persons who receive them from the office, and for paid letters deposited in the office; and the window adjoining is for the deposit of unpaid letters, the delivery of box letters, and the receipt of paid letters.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

Robert W. Sykes, Esq. Attorney and Solicitor for the Corporation.
Thomas T. Stiles, Joseph Morris, Robert Brooke, } City Commissioners.
Robert H. Smith, Esq. City Clerk.
John Rugan, Collector of Water Rents.
Benjamin Duncan, Principal Corder of Wood at the Drawbridge Landing, and Receiver of Wharfage.
George Abel, Deputy for the same, in place of David Paul, resigned.
Henry Myers, Jr. Corder of Wood and Receiver of Wharfage, at Sassafras, (Race Street) Landing.
John Matley, Corder of Wood on Schuylkill, and Receiver of Wharfage, and Corder of Wood brought to the city by land.
John M'Lean, Samuel P. Garrigues, } High Constables.
George Beck, Joshua Heazey, } Clerks of High-st. Market.
John Land, Clerk of Second street Market.
Henry Vollum, Clerk of Broad street Market.
John Kline, Superintendant for cleansing the City, Southern District.
Jacob Lawrence, Superintendant for Cleansing the City Northern District.
Isaac Richman, Captain of the Night Watch.
Samuel Stevens, Lieut. of the Night Watch.
Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D. Vaccine Physician.
Thomas Porter, N. E. Division. Benj. W. Nicholson, S. E. do. John P. Roberts, S. W. do. James Kerr, N. W. do. } Collectors of Cases for the Vaccine Physician.
Enoch Lewis, City Regulator and Surveyor, in place of Reading Howell, deceased.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The sum of $58,266 14 cents was paid into the State Treasury for duties accruing on sales at Auction within the City of Philadelphia, for the quarter comprising the months of September, October and November last, of which

Richard P. Allen paid	$7,173 77
John Jennings	5,749 14
Mahlon Gillingham	5,055 70
Michael Nesbet	4,170 01
Samuel C. Ford	4,102 48
Peter Graham	2,874 66
Joshua Lippincott	2,732 02
John F. Lewis	2,485 83
Samuel Wagner	1,048 93
Moses Thomas	1,283 65
E. H. Freeman*	459 26
George Ritter	59 88
John D. Goodwin	11 51
	$38,206 14

* The principal part of Mr. Freeman's business consists in the sale of unfashionable articles, Furniture, Books, &c. &c.

The legislature of Pennsylvania re-assembled at Harrisburg on Monday last, both houses forming quorums. In the house of representatives, Mr. Ringland reported a bill, authorizing the collection of fines for non performance of Militia duty during the late war and directing payment to the members of courts Martial. The report of the managers of the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, was read and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

By a resolution of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, passed last October, the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Doctor Chapman was authorised to select an assistant.—The choice made by the eminent Professor—who fixed upon Doctor Samuel Jackson—was approved by a unanimous vote of the Medical Faculty.

On Saturday night last, a black man broke into the store of Messrs. Smith & Nicoll, Front Street, and while carrying off a chest of tea, was detected by one of the clerks employed in the store. On the alarm being given he dropped his booty, and endeavoured to escape through Johnston's alley but being closely pursued, as a last resort plunged into the river, where he was taken by some boatmen, and the ice, which in consequence of the coldness of the weather adhered to his clothes, being dissolved, he was escorted to the police office, and fully committed for trial.

On Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, P. M. a frame house in Pine Alley, in Southwark, was discovered to be on fire; on entering the building to save the furniture, a man between 60 and 70 years of age, was discovered lying on a bed, enveloped in smoke and flame, apparently too weak from sickness, to rise or to call aloud for help—he was carried out of the house and immediately conveyed to the hospital, considerably burnt. The house in which the fire originated and the adjoining buildings were nearly destroyed. The family was absent at the commencement of the fire. As the engines were returning, a small boy was accidently run over and much injured.

A gentleman and lady travelling from Philadelphia to New-York, were gratified with the attentions of another gentleman, who, by his urbanity and politeness, so ingratiated himself on the journey, that the care of the lady was confided to him and the Philadelphian returned home. The *gentleman* afterwards, with customary politeness, offered to change a one hundred dollar note for the lady at a broker's, and left the house for that purpose, since which, he has not favoured the lady with her change or his company, but took the stage for New-Haven. So much for confiding in strangers.

The Committees of the Pittsburgh Councils, engaged in the construction of the city Water Works, have been essentially aided by Frederick Graff, Esq. a scientific and liberal citizen of Philadelphia, who furnished them with plans and estimates, which greatly facilitated their operations, and for which Mr. Graff refused to receive any compensation. As an acknowledgment of the benefit, the councils at a late session, passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Graff, and authorised the water committee to procure and present him with a set of glass of Pittsburgh manufacture, of the value of one hundred dollars.

THE COAL TRADE.

It appears that about 60,000 tons of anthracite coal have been brought to Philadelphia from the two great sources of Lehigh and Schuylkill this season. We learn that of this quantity, something like 27,000 tons have been shipped to New York, Providence, Boston, and many other eastern ports, but that owing to the difficulty of obtaining vessels, even at enormous freights, several of these places have but a short supply, and the price of fuel generally has in consequence considerably advanced.

CANAL MEETING.

At a very respectable meeting of the citizens of the township of Trenton, Nottingham, Lawrence & Hopewell, (N. J.) on the 22d ult. it was, among other things, resolved that "it is expedient, that the legislature do authorise a canal to connect the Delaware and Raritan, at the expense of the state; and that the citizens of the state, in other townships, be requested to hold public meetings on this subject, and forward the result thereof to the legislature."

A NICE POINT.

Mr. Thornton of the Nantucket Inquirer, so says Mr. Jenks of the Evening Bulletin, in reply to a call for reasons why he does not enter the field of political controversy, and enlist under the banners of one or the other of the conflicting parties, says he will engage to do so whenever his correspondent "will show why headach is spelled without a final e, and belly-ache with."

The legislature of Ohio, is composed of 108 members, 36 in the senate and 72 in the lower house. Of the senators, not one is a native of the state, and of the representatives, only two were born in Ohio. There are of the both houses, 25 attorneys, and 55 farmers. Of the members, 37 are natives of Pennsylvania, and 26 are natives of the New England states.

At Tuscumbia, in Alabama, a violent snow storm poured down on the 20th ult. and continued the whole day; a circumstance, at this season, never before witnessed since the settlement of that country. In the mean time, here in Charleston, says the Mercury, on the 19th December, the weather is as warm as June, and just as the sun is about entering the sign of Capricorn, the thermometer is varying from 70 to 75 degrees!

The Monroe (N. Y.) Republican says "Mr. Edward M'Gregor, of Fredonia, Chatauqua county, was found a few morning since lying insensible in his fire-place, one side, one shoulder and a part of his back being burnt to a crisp. He came to his senses shortly after being taken up, and said he got up in the night, made a fire, took a dram and sat down in a chair, from which he fell into the fire, and was unable to get out. He died in about 24 hours after he was found. He had for some time been subject to habits of intemperance. It is dreadful to view the ravages of fevers, the plague, small-pox, &c. but to us they excite less gloom, and regret than the progress of that dreadful evil the use of ardent spirits.

A DELICATE YOUTH.

The Niagara Sentinel gives the dimension, &c. of a *lad* of 18, named Darius Whitman, now on a visit at Lockport—viz. 6 feet 3 inches high, 4 feet 8 inches round the waist, and 398 pounds weight! He is said to be comparatively lank, having lately had an attack of the ague which pulled him down considerably.

The Sandusky Clarion gives a statement of the merchandize landed at that port during the past season, furnished by M. Farewell, collector of the port. It amounts to one million three hundred and nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty three dollars. The goods of which this immense amount was made up, were principally destined for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Alabama.

A wild Cat was killed on the 25th of December last, on the farm of Stephen T. Cooper, Esq. in Peachbottom township, in York County, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Joseph Crawford. It weighed twenty-four pounds, was about eighteen inches high, and from the nose to the end of the tail three feet in length, with its fore and hind feet stretched, it measured upwards of four feet.

EMIGRATION OF FREE BLACKS TO OHIO.

A Committee of the Legislature of Ohio has made a report on this subject, which grows in interest as the emigration of this unhappy class of people to that state, becomes more numerous. The proportion of crime among them, as compared with the whites, is as eight to one. Virginia, which requires manumitted slaves to leave her territory, lets loose a great mass of them on Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; and while these states thus serve as a drain for the worst part of her population, she and her sister slave holding states, may not so much feel the pressure of slavery, nor be compelled to adopt a vigorous policy on the subject. Ohio is desirous to preserve her borders from the taint; and not to see her white population supplanted, and her representation in Congress, consequently made proportionably less. Many of her citizens came thither to avoid this very curse of slavery. The Report considers the experiment of Liberia a laudable one, no longer of doubtful success, and recommends aid to be given towards it by the state legislature, and that Congress be petitioned also to assist the objects of the Colonization Society.

Messrs Carey, Lea & Carey, have received a Map of the United States, published in London in 1827, which exhibits a curious specimen of the accuracy of the English, in their notions of American geography. A list of the states is given on the sheet, the old thirteen are specified; but then we have the following

"*Allied State*, Vermont.
Subject States, Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, *Franklinia*, *Tennessee*, Western Territory,
Province, Louisiana,
Spanish Dominion, Florida."

Indiana occupies part of Maryland and Virginia and *Franklinia* one half of Tennessee. Louisiana is limited by the Rocky Mountains, and all west thereof, is included within the British possessions.

The following is copied "verbatim et literatim," from an advertisement left at a public house.

"INFORMATION AND DANCING."

The subscriber proposes to instruct a school of information and Dancing and he solicits the approbation of the Ladies and gentleman of this place and its vicinity those wishing to attend will have the goodness to set their names to the subscription paper: and we severly promis and jointly promis to pay him the sum set against our names Conditions three Dollars a head five a cupple and I ascribe myself Yours &c.

N—— S——

AS SHORT AS IT IS LONG.

A gentleman had the misfortune a few nights since to break a glass lamp. He was immediately assailed by his wife with a torrent of abuse she, by the way, was apt, on similar occasions, to be a little huffy. "You careless devil, I knew it would be so the very moment you took the lamp in your hands." A short while after it came to the lady's turn to be unfortunate, and she broke the dressing glass. The husband, hoping to set an example of forbearance,

for its construction the labor of above 100,000 men (Diodorus Siculus says 360,000) for twenty years." But if it were required again to raise the stones from the quaries, and place them at their present height, the action of the steam engines of England, which are managed at most by 20,000 men, would be sufficient to produce the effect in 13 hours. And M. Dupin says, that if it were required to know what time they would take to cut the stones and move them from the quarries to the pyramid, a very few days would be sufficient. The calculation of Dupin is as follows:—The volume of the great pyramid is 4,000,000 cubic metres; its weight 10,400,000 tons, or 10,460,000,000 kilogrammes. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is elevated 40 metres from the base, and taking 11 metres as the mean depth of the quarries, the total height of the elevation is 50 metres, which multiplied by 10,400,000 tons, gives 674,000,000 tons raised one metre. Then the total steam engines in England represented the power of 320,000 horses. Those engines moved for 24 hours, would raise 360,100,000 tons one metre high, and, consequently, 647,100,000 tons in 11 hours; which exceeds the produce of labor spent in raising the materials of the great pyramid.

According to a Parliamentary Report of the 5th of April last, there were in Scotland and Wales, 1772 brewers, 900 distillers, 65,773 innkeepers, of which 25,197 brewed their own beer. The number of bbls. of beer consumed in England, Scotland and Wales, in the space of 3 months from the 6th of January to the 5th of April, 1827, was as follows:—Wholesale brewers, 1,177,127 strong beer, 254,495 small beer. Innkeepers, 627,613 bbls. first quality, and 134,000 second do. Others, 9,189 bbls. The number of bushels of barley used by the brewers of England, Scotland and Ireland, amounted in the year ending April 5, to 22,851,616.

The Sea Serpent, it is said, has made his appearance on the coast of Norway. Five persons have testified before the Police Court of Christiansand, that they have seen this animal, and gave a description of him, which corresponds with that of the Sea Serpent, which sported for a long time about Cape Ann. A reward of 100 dollars has been offered for killing and securing it. A Norwegian paper recommends that "fires be lighted on the coast, which he thinks might induce the animal to run up some creek of shallow water, where it might easily be killed"—Upon what principle he supposes the serpent to be thus attracted, he does not state—perhaps he thinks it a fire worshipper.

It is stated in the October number of the London Quarterly Review, that about sixty millions of quarters of wheat, or some other agricultural product of equal value, raised in Great Britain over and above the quantity required to feed the cultivators of the soil, are annually expended upon the manufacturers and artisans of that country. "Taking," says the same reviewer, "the price of wheat at sixty shillings the quarter, the surplus which remains over and above the consumption of all the classes not engaged in manufactures and commerce will be worth *one hundred and eighty millions sterling per annum*; and when it is remembered that this immense sum passes every year, in the way of trade, through four, five, six or sometimes more hands, we shall form some conception of the great amount of our home commerce."—It is computed that the capital actually invested in the cultivation of the British soil by the land owners and farmers, amounts to the enormous sum of *two thousand millions sterling*.

Emigration from the north of Ireland to America has been going on for the last fifty years, to the extent of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons annually, and to that fact alone may be attributed a great deal of the peace and comfort of the peasantry of the Northern Counties over other parts of Ireland. If we encourage the removal of 100,000 in three years by means of public Emigration, there is hardly a doubt but that nearly an equal number would voluntarily accompany them, free of any expense to the public; and we may fairly assume, that in ten years 500,000 persons would be removed.—*London Courier.*

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Senor Segura, the celebrated player on the violin, has fixed on Tuesday for his public Concert, which will take place at the Hall of the Musical Fund Society.

Mr. Maelzel is at present in this city, and is preparing for exhibition his grand panorama of the Conflagration of Moscow, and other curiosities. The conflagration is a splendid work. It will be ready, we understand, on Monday next.

The President's mansion was, according to custom, on Tuesday last, Jan. 1, thrown open for the reception of company, and a large number of his fellow citizens waited upon and partook of the hospitality of the Chief Magistrate.

On Tuesday morning, a small box was picked up at Spruce street wharf, in which was found a dead infant. It did not appear that the body had been disfigured.

The amount of canal tolls collected at Buffalo, during this year, is $36,293. Collected in 1826, $19,558. Increase in 1827, $15,785.

Mr. Owen was to sail on the 19th of November, from Liverpool for New Orleans.

Mr. White, delegate to Congress from Florida, has introduced a motion, directing the committee of commerce to enquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign oranges.

Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, has advertised that he will, if $5 are sent to him, transmit therefor as many Silk Worms eggs, as will lead to the production of from 150,000 to 500,000 next year.

The Legislature of North Carolina has incorporated a Gold mine company. An individual has petitioned for a loan of $250 to enable him to work a Gold mine.

A New Orleans paper of the 4th of December, states that it was estimated that three hundred persons had arrived in that city within the last 24 hours.

The public are cautioned against taking five dollar notes on the bank of Montgomery county, payable at Norristown, dated Nov. 1, 1823,—letter A, as there are a great many counterfeits in circulation.

William Paulding, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of New York.

Mr. Scudder of the New York Museum has furnished Mr. J. W. R. Parsons of Maryland, an artificial eye so exactly resembling the natural one, that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other.

The mammoth ox and dwarf cow are at present on a visit to Norfolk.

Mr. Samuel L. Barton, of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa. is endeavouring to make up a company for visiting the Rocky mountains, and trading with the Indians, in the north western territory.

It is stated in a Petersburg (Va.) paper, that the officers in the bank know nothing of the arrest of Smolson, in Canada, as has been said, in a well told story which has found its place in all the papers.

Mr. John Lang, jr. has been admitted as a partner into the New York Gazette establishment.

The township of Hollis and Boston, in the state of Maine, have been infested to an alarming extent with foxes having the hydrophobia. Five were killed within one week, but not until they had bitten several dogs and sheep.

On the 22d ult. a gentleman sent to the office of the Charleston Patriot, (just taken from his garden,) a fine ear of corn, and a tobacco plant, both as verdant and fluffy as they could be in the month of August.

It appears from a statement of the Coal Trade of the Schuylkill, that the total amount of coal brought to Philadelphia this season, is 52,908 tons.

The report of the Lead Mines gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the United States; the expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds. A tythe of which as rent received by the government, will be more than sufficient for the purpose of the army and navy.

Mr. Fordyce Ruggles, of Hardwick, (Mass.) with a patent percussion pistol, of his own invention and manufacture, the barrel being precisely five inches and three-fourths long, holding at arm's length, at the distance of 20 rods, killed 15 turkeys, set up singly.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada has been further prorogued from the 3d of January to the 15th of February. The Parliament of Upper Canada is summoned to meet on the 15th of January.

Captain Fellows, of the British frigate Dartmouth, who signalized himself in the late battle at Navarino, is supposed to be a native of Stonington, Con.

William Warren, professing to be a physician, was tried at Albany, and found guilty of a misdemeanour in administering arsenic as a medicine to John Hogle, which killed him. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three year's imprisonment in the county jail. Mild enough.

A night prowler was caught a few evenings ago in a house in Baltimore, where he entered, uninvited, passed through to the back parlour, and made love to a silver cake basket, on the side board. When discovered, he was behind the door making himself as small as possible.

The Sugar crop in Barbadoes is expected to be greater this year than any one since 1816–17.

The seal fishery at New foundland was very productive last season. Between 350,000 and 400,000 were taken. 85 seals are computed to yield a ton of oil.

Some beautiful Gown Patterns have been imported into Boston from Angora, ancient Ancyra, a town in Natolia, Asia Minor, 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople, celebrated for the manufacture of fine wool and goats hair. The goods are white and colored; and resemble the texture of Cashmere Shawls.

A lady near Doylestown, Bucks county, Penn. is stated to have a remarkable bed Quilt, which was composed of twenty-seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-six pieces.

In a late English paper, we observe the marriage of a daughter of some great Rotterdam banker, with a Dutch name so full of consonants that we can neither speak or write it, to whom the indulgent father gives a portion of seven millions. Nicodemus Crowquill would ask, "I vonder if she has got any sisters."

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of charity of the New England Society established in New York:—

"In modern days, the giving of alms is often but a modification of vanity, and the reception of them only a variety of ungrateful cupidity. Men give, but not always from intelligent benevolence, nor even from the impulse of unreflecting compassion. The poor receive, but sometimes with the complaints of disappointed avarice, as well as from the thankfulness of the honest heart."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Vera Cruz papers to the 4th of December, have been received at this port by the brig Eliza.

The Spaniards, it now appears, can hardly expect to be longer tolerated in Mexico. Several Legislatures of the States have recently passed resolutions for their expulsion; some demanding the banishment of them all, other of the unmarried, and those who have not long lived in the country. At Oaxaca, Valladolid, Michoacan, &c. the demands are the same.—At Vera Cruz, on the 1st of December, there was a popular commotion excited against the Spaniards, but without any acts of violence or impropriety. The whole town appears to have been for a time in confusion. The municipality assembled, and passed an act fully accordant with the public voice, after which the inhabitants retired peaceably to their houses.

In Acapulco, and part of Palladolid, disturbances are spoken of; but a letter from Thapan, of Nov. 20th, says the whole southern coast is perfectly quiet.

Commodore Porter advertises that he has on hand several necences for those who may wish to arm private vessels against the Spaniards.

He also gives public notice, dated on board the frigate Libertad, Nov. 16th, that in conformity with the laws, every vessel, on board of which enemy's property is found, will be taken to Vera Cruz for adjudication. The same course will be pursued with every vessel containing contraband articles of war, mortars, cannon, muskets, pistols or other fire arms, swords, bayonets, gun powder, &c.; also ship timber, cordage, and all articles used in equipping ships of war, arming and clothing troops, &c. &c., and in general all things used in war by land or sea.

In addition to the subject of the expulsion of the Spaniards, we learn by our Mexican papers, that the Mexican congress were also busily engaged in amending the tariff, and establishing regulations for the national militia. The danger of collision between the federal and the state authorities seems to have been apprehended by Sen. Vegas and Galven of the senate, who objected to the want of certainty in the law; it was however approved by the senate.

It appears that the states of Guanaxuato has decried the expulsion of the Spaniards from its territories. A commotion was excited in Oaxaco with the same object, but the legislature refused to act upon the subject while the public mind was so much excited.

Many columns of the *Sol* of the 25th and 26th Nov. are occupied with official papers relative to the civil dissentions existing in Guatemala. It seems that a body of troops from the province of Salvador made an irruption in the province of Honduras, and were beaten by the federal troops under Col. Mills, early in October, at *Sabanagrande*. The vice-president's proclamation closing certain ports in Salvador, in consequence of alleged breaches of the laws, is also given at length. The difference appears not likely to be easily adjusted.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter we have received from Dr. John Eoff, of Wheeling, on the causes of *Dyspepsia*, shall be inserted in our next.

We cannot comply with D's request. The verses he has sent us are not smooth enough for publication.

The article on *Misery* shall have a place.

The Pang is declined.

The Spirit of Love wants retouching. The author can have the MS. by calling for it at the Office.

We are obliged to our correspondent "T. H. S." for his lines entitled, *There is a land beyond the Tomb.*

MR. E. FORREST.

Our talented young townsman, FORREST, will commence a short engagement at the Chesnut street Theatre, this evening.

Since his last appearance in this city, he has been *starring* in various parts of the Union, and in every place where he has appeared, his performances have been spoken of in the warmest terms of eulogy. His *Brutus* (the part in which he plays this evening) has been the subject of particular commendation, and we anticipate it will afford a rich treat to those who may witness it here. We cannot doubt that he will attract crowded houses, during his brief stay among us.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, the able editor of the Boston Courier, in noticing Mr. F's. exertion of *Brutus*, says:

"Of all the characters in which we have seen Mr. Forrest, we give the mercurial preference to his *Brutus*; and chiefly for the reason, that it is unlike the *Brutus* of any other actor. Excepting a single passage in a speech to *Tarquinius*, in which the mannerisms of Macready was apparent, it was simple, natural,—and affecting—as every piece of tragic acting must be that is simple and natural. His first speech to *Sextus*, after hearing, from the ravisher's lips, the violation of Lucretia, was electrical. We were not more pleased with any portion of his performance, than the delivery of the address to the bloody dagger.

The funeral oration was delivered with singular propriety, and we could not but more than ever regret the interruptions in this speech by the senseless interpolations of the peasantry, which are of no use but to set on "barren spectators to laugh." The tenderness of tone with which he pronounced the affecting lines descriptive of *Lucretia's* going forth to make a holiday in Rome, was irresistible. It was in the last act, however that Mr. Forrest summoned up all his corporeal and intellectual forces to delineate the law giver and the father. Of the characteristic firmness of the Roman he gave a fine exhibition in the beautiful speech to *Tarquinius*.

It is no exaggerated praise to say that the closing scene was a climax of passion that we have seldom seen equalled, and never surpassed.

We have heard from those on whose judgment we have perfect reliance, that Mr. Forrest's *Othello* (which we did not see) was excellent, far transcending the expectations of even his kindest critics. It is a character, we know, which he studied with great attention, and what cannot genius like his achieve, when guided by the inspiration of Shakespeare, and impelled by resolution to be "his living practical commentator."

MANUFACTURES.

We have not stationed ourselves in the front rank of any question of great importance, or of national consideration; content to follow the public voice when it should be distinctly ascertained, to give the general items of intelligence, gather up and serve to our readers, either as selected articles, or in an original form, whatever should appear to us most instructive or amusing. Still there are points in discussion, from which we have not felt ourselves as debarred from examining; as they have assumed any new degree of importance, we have felt it our duty to utter our sentiments with freedom and boldness thereupon.—At present we find that the subject of Manufactures is one of great interest, and of vital importance to a large portion of our citizens—we are not unapprized of the fact, that in some parts of the country, this question is the test of political patriotism, a sort of Shibboleth, by which to hail a friend of this or that presidential candidate. In referring to the subject ourselves, we entirely disclaim any reference to political distinctions; and we can the more readily separate the questions, as in Pennsylvania members of both political parties profess themselves advocates of manufactures, and each side endeavouring to shew its presidential candidate superior to his opponent in friendship for "the American System."

While the means of foreign commerce was open to the enterprize of our citizens; while our agricultural produce was demanded to satisfy the wants of the belligerent powers of Europe, and the whole amount of our population found ample employment in ministering to these several demands, it was meet that manufactures should not have found favour with our citizens; all circumstances conspired to render us satisfied with importations, and proud of the profits which resulted from exports; but the times have changed, and, following the proverb, we must change with them.—The people of Europe have become satisfied that war is an unprofitable game—and they will not longer suffer their rulers to play at it, at their expence; and, released from its burthens, they have cultivated the arts of peace—the fields that once bristled with spears and bayonets, now wave to the teeming harvest of corn, and wine, and oil—the millions of mouths that were once fed from the industry of our husbandmen, now thank the God of harvests for blessings upon their own labours. Meantime, with us, the number of those who till the ground has increased, and the demand for those commodities which our produce once purchased in foreign countries, has in no degree diminished. That luxury which was promoted and supported by a successful foreign commerce seeks its means of gratification without reference to general good, and is unsolicitous with reference to the *plan* of production, so that the *produce* gratifies wants. Now, if the surplusses of labour and capital which the diminished demand for agricultural productions in foreign countries leaves unemployed among us, could be placed in activity, in producing what we have hitherto needed and derived from those countries, it follows, that the consumption of agricultural produce would not be diminished, while those who produce it would be reduced in numbers, in just the proportion that the manufacturing interests would be promoted—and while the consumption of manufactured articles would remain the same, the profits arising therefrom would be secured to our own country.

This would be a bad argument if there were not capacities in our country to produce the fabric and manufactures generally, which we require, but the tariff of duties, which prohibited the introduction of coarse cottons to our market, has resulted in the most satisfactory evidence, that we can compete with the manufactories of any country, at least in that article.—Muslins that formerly brought 15 or 18 cents per yard, are now sold for 11 and 13 cents; and, in point of durability, the American fabric is more than one hundred per cent. preferable to that of India—no one now denies this, and consequently there are none who argue against manufactures, that do not make an exception of coarse cottons.

Wherever these cotton factories are established, agriculture experiences correspondent advantages—the number of consumers is increased and the produces diminished. The immense establishments in New England, have created an astonishing demand for the corn and flour of our states, while, notwithstanding the extent of our manufactures, their fabrics have found with us a most ready demand.

These are the ordinary results of protection to our own industry, in a single article of manufacture, costing, indeed, the first few years of the operation of duties a trifle more to consumers; but afterwards made cheaper in the purchase, and doubly valuable in its duration—and there is no reason to be advanced why the same beneficial results may not be expected from similar protections to woollens—as the materials might be grown among us with as much or more profit than cotton, and the facilities of manufacturing the article would at least be the same, beside the advantage resulting from the employment of a greater number of hands. These are to be considered the benefits of the system of protection in ordinary cases; but without it what are we to do in the event of a war—a contingency that every public law is bound to provide for.—It is a good maxim which is recommended to the American people, by their political father—"in peace prepare for war." The inconvenience of our citizens, and the absolute sufferings of the soldiers during our last war, for want of the fabrics of England, were immense; and every principle of justice and good policy requires of us to guard most sedulously against the recurrence of such evils in future—and nothing but encouragement to the industry of our own country can prevent that evil.

We have wandered from the path which we started in—but it is necessary that we defer to another week the remarks that we had designed upon the state of manufactures in our country.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, Dec. 28.—*Artaxerxes*—*Irishman in London*—Mrs. Austin's benefit.

Saturday, Dec. 29.—*The Gamester*—*Deaf as a Post*—Fourth night of Mrs. Sloman's re-engagement.

Monday, Dec. 31.—*Isabella*—*Family Jars*—Mrs. Sloman's benefit.

Tuesday, January 1, 1828.—*Peter Wilkins*—*My Spouse and I.*

Wednesday, Jan. 2.—*Peter Wilkins*—*Sylvester Daggerwood*—*Monsieur Tonson*—Mr. Hackett's first appearance.

Thursday, Jan. 3.—*Stranger*—*Paul Pry*—Mr. Sloman's benefit.

We were gratified to observe a full and fashionable audience at Mrs. Austin's benefit, upon which occasion Dr. Arne's opera of *Artaxerxes*, was presented for the first time at this theatre. The music of this piece is brilliant and impressive, and the recitation, when properly sustained, dignified and imposing—The whole operatic strength of the company was brought into requisition; and considering the novelty of the experiment, most of the performers went through their parts very cleverly. Mrs. Austin, who, we presume, is accustomed to this species of performance, seemed quite at home in the difficult part of *Mandane*, and gave several songs with admirable effect. The *Quartetto*—*Mild as the Moon-beams*, in which Mrs. Austin and Miss E. Jefferson sustained the principal parts, was a most delightful performance, and gave to the latter young lady an opportunity of exhibiting the great improvement she has made in the science of music. If Mr. Hutchings would not attempt so much, he would do better.

The young gentleman who made "his first appearance on any stage," on Friday, in *Murdoch Delany*, succeeded much better than we had anticipated. We have so often witnessed unfortunate *debuts*, that we expected a total failure, particularly as he had chosen a most difficult character. We were, however, agreeably mistaken. His imitations of the Irish brogue, was very successful; and when he becomes more familiar with stage business, he will, no doubt, prove a good comic performer.

Moore's tragedy of *The Gamester*, was repeated on Saturday to a good house, and went off much more spiritedly than on its former representation. Mr. Southwell made great improvement in his *Beverly*, and the other performers were generally more correct than before.

The new farce of *Deaf as a Post*, is laughable—Mr. Sloman gained fresh applause in *Tristram Sappy*, which he played in his own peculiar and interesting style.

Mrs. Sloman took *Isabella* for her benefit on Monday, which she performed in her happiest manner. The house was filled to overflowing, and the proportion of ladies was unusually great. During her short engagement in this city, Mrs. Sloman has made an impression upon the minds of the play-going community which will not soon be effaced. The deep tenderness of her voice—her interesting appearance, and the chasteness of her acting, will long be remembered by the many thousands who have witnessed her performance, among whom, we believe, there are none who do not admire her. The encouragement she received, we are happy to say, was equal to her merits, (it could not be superior,) and we have no doubt that in the other cities of the Union, which she is about to visit, professionally, her reception will be such as it has been here.

On Tuesday the grand romantic spectacle of *Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians*, was produced for the first time at this theatre, in a style which has never been surpassed in this city. The scenery, principally designed by Mr. H. Warren, and executed by that gentleman and his assistants, reflects the highest credit upon his taste and skill; and, in richness and softness of colouring, is superior to any we have ever seen upon the stage. The dresses and decorations are entirely new, gorgeous, and imposing. The piece is cast with all the strength of which it is susceptible, and while the eye is delighted with the magnificence of the scenery, there is just sufficient dialogue to amuse the ear. Mr. S. Chapman, who played the *Wild Man*, exhibited great dexterity and agility, and kept the spectators in a continued roar, by his mischievous and diverting tricks. Miss Emery sustained the hero, *Peter Wilkins*, very respectably; and the Misses Jefferson and Warren did all that could be done for their respective characters. The expense of getting this piece up has been very heavy, and we hope it will have a good run. Parents who wish to gratify their children in this way, cannot do better than take them to see the Flying Indians.

Mr. Hackett, appeared before a Philadelphia audience for the first time on Wednesday. His imitations of Kean and Macready were not so good as others we have seen, but his *Yankee Stories* were excellent. He has certainly a happy knack of hitting off the peculiarities of our eastern neighbours. In *Monsieur Morbleau* he was very good.

The house was so much thronged at Mr. Sloman's benefit on Thursday, that we could only catch an occasional glimpse of the performances. Mr. Sloman is about to proceed, in company with his wife, to several of our sister cities, where, we presume, his comic singing and acting, both of the first order, will soon render him as great a favourite as he has become here. We wish him continued success.

The Savannah theatre opened on the 24th ultimo, under the management of Messrs. Kent & Lamb.

A London paper says:—Mr. Kean has announced his intention of retiring from the stage after the present season.

At an Annual Election of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, held 12th mo. 27, 1827, the following Officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

President, William Rawle, Esq.

Vice Presidents, James Preston, M. D. Benjamin Tucker.

Secretaries, Edwin P. Atlee, M. D. Edward B. Garrigues.

Treasurer, Henry Troth, Esq.

Counsellors, John Sergeant, D. P. Brown, J. C. Lowber, Joseph P. Norris, jr. William Rawle, jr. and Thomas Earle. *For Lancaster County*, Washington Hopkins. *Bucks*, Matthias Morris. *Montgomery*, Joseph W. Rowland. *Delaware*, Samuel Edwards. *Northampton*, James M. Porter. *York*, John Gardner.

Board of Education, Isaac Barton, George Peterson, Thomas Ridgway, D. Weatherly, T. Earle, E. P. Atlee, Joseph Evans, M. Altamore, Thomas Parker, jr. Peter Wright, C. S. Cope, Joseph Parker, and John Bourier.

Electing Committee, Joseph Tollsonter, William Jones, Joseph M. Truman, D. C. Wood, Jesse Stanley, James Mott, P. Starkhouse, Robert Murphy, Robert Evans, Edwin Walter, and W. S. Hallowell.

By order of Society.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, 12 mo. 1827.

Editors who advertise the Casket will please direct a copy of their paper containing it, *marked*, to the Saturday Evening Post. ☞ *All papers directed to the Casket are subject to postage.*

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander.

I observe a notice, going the rounds of our papers, stating "that there will be no eclipse of the Sun, (although some partial ones,) until the year 1833, &c." I would beg leave to state that there will be an *annular* eclipse of the Sun in the month of February, 1831. ASTRONOMER.

A SERMON ON INTEMPERANCE.

At a Quarterly meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits, held the 26th November, 1827, it was on motion, Resolved, that Alexander Henry, Matthew Carey, and David M'Clure, be a Committee to request the several clergymen of Philadelphia, to deliver one or more discourses to their respective congregations, to promote the important object of the Association. In compliance with the above Resolution, the Rev. Mr. Livingston, will preach on the subject of intemperance on Sunday evening next at half past 6 o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church in Crown street, between Race and Vine.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. John L. Dagg, Mr. SAMUEL PETERSON, to Miss MARIA SNETHEN, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. WILLIAM KENNEDY, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of William Guier, Esq. all of New Castle County, Delaware.

On the 1st inst. at Friends' North Meeting House, ISAAC REMINGTON, M. D. to LYDIA, daughter of John Hart, all of this city.

On the 31 inst. by the Rev. John L. Dagg, Mr. DANIEL J. JEWELL, to Miss ELIZA FEINHOUR, all of this city.

On the 27th of 12mo. at Friends' Meeting House, Green street, HENRY W. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH, daughter of George Woolley, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. M'Calla, Mr. JAMES SCOTT, to Miss MARY S. SMITH, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, Mr SAMUEL JARDEN, to Miss CYNTHIA WHITING, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN PHIPPS, to Miss HANNAH STOUT, both of Montgomery county.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. STEPHEN C. PAUL, of this city, to Miss CHRISTIANA, daughter of Mr. John Shriver, of Chester county, Pa.

On Thursday evening, the 27th Dec. last, by Francis Mitchell, Esq. Mr. ULISSES BLEKKER, of Bucks county, to Miss OSEE JAMES, of Philadelphia.

On Monday evening, the 31st. by Francis Mitchell, Esq. Mr. ELY COARSE, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss MARY ANN ASHMADE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, of a lingering and painful disease, which he bore with Christian piety and resignation, JOHN HARLAND, Sen.

On the 2d inst. at Germantown, HANNAH HAINES, in the 65d year of her age.

On the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN CARLYLE, aged 41 years.

On the 1st inst ANN, youngest daughter of Dr. B. Rush Rees.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. MARY CARROLL, aged 72 years.

On the 1st inst. the Rev. JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER, pastor of the second African Presbyterian Church of this city.

On the 31st ult. Miss SUSANNA, daughter of Robert Dimin, aged 18 years.

On the 29th ult. JOSEPH M. son of John C. Keyser, aged 4 years.

On the 2d inst. of a short but severe illness, aged 51 years, Mr. JAMES TALLEY.

On the 31st ult. aged 60 years, Mrs. FRANCES, relict of the late Michael Roberts.

On the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN ECKSTEIN, aged 52 years.

On the 3d inst. Mr. JOHN FOX, Lottery Broker, a native of Ireland.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. MARGARET ROSS, aged 48 years.

In New York, of a lingering illness, Mr JOHN ALEXANDER, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 27th ult. at Montrose, Susquehanna County, of a pulmonary disease, JOSEPH MORRIS LYNN, Esq. late of this city, in his thirtieth year.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	41	38	79
New York,	40	34	74
Baltimore,	12	7	19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Arab, Ball, Liverpool, mdze.
—— Ohio, Garvin, 15, New Orleans, mdze.
Brig Wizzard, Barns, 21, Vera Cruz, specie and cochineal.
—— Eliza, Mierken, 21, Vera Cruz, cochineal and specie.
—— Erie, Abbot, 31, Bordeaux, Brandy.
—— James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira, mdze.
—— Orient, Worrell, 30, Cette, wine, &c.
—— Constitution, Robinson, Havana.
—— Decatur, Campbell, 13, Matanzas, mdze.
—— Florida, Nash, Norfolk via New York, timber.
—— Union, Jordon, 7, Boston, mdze.
—— Zelia, Crosby, 10, Havana, honey, &c.
—— Margaret, Jernegan, 10 Neuvitas, mdze.
—— Betsey & Marian, Scheel, Stockholm via Hampton Roads, iron.
Schr. Virginia, Chambers, 4, Petersburg, cotton.
—— Farmers' Ingenuity, 8, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Philadelphia, Leaming, Newbern, N. C. cotton.
—— Fancy, Carson, 20, Mobile, cotton.
—— Mount Vernon, Ireland, 6, Baltimore, mdze.
—— John & William, Stratton, 18, Fernandina, molasses.
—— Comet, Hutchinson, 12, Havana, mdze.
—— Mirror, Loper, 10, Hartford, mdze.
—— Illuminator, Greer, 6, Newport, mdze.
—— Commerce, Weeks, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Cumberland, Wheaton, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Valiant, Farnham, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Phœnix, Dunlevy, 30, St. Jago de Cuba, sugar
—— Favorite, Bernard, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Alsira, Kelly, 7, Providence, mdze.
—— Eclipse, Remington, 7, Havana, sugar and coffee.
—— James Starr, Maz, 4, New York, potashes.
—— Emily Davis, Davis, 7, Richmond, cotton and coal.
—— Jane, Thompson, 12, Providence via Norfolk, mdze.
Sloop Lady Adams, Webb, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Gen. Lafayette, Goldsmith, 3, New York.
—— Friendship, Teal, 3, Baltimore, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ship Georgian, Land, Calcutta.
Brigs Sultana, Blunt, Montevideo; Alto, Miller, New York; Messe, Sylvester, Marseilles; Matilda, Nelson, Vera Cruz; Bevan, Campbell, Matanzas; Happy Return, Holbrook, St. Thomas; Constitution, Robinson, St. Thomas; Consordia, Beatzer, City Point; Ocean, Selby, Havana; Hebrew, Stetson, New York.
Schrs. Enterprize, Cornell, Mobile; Pioneer, Gray, Halifax; W. P. Ferrand, Childs, West Indies; John C. Calhoun, Waithman, New York; Georgetown, Beaniere, New York; George, Battles, Boston; Josephine, Kennard, St. Johns, N. B.; Olive Branch, Smith, Havana.
Sloops Betsey, Wood, Savannah; Bolivar, Robinson, St. Johns, E. F.; Prince Maurice, Taubman, St. Johns, E. F.

J. H. EARLE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage, and takes this method of informing them that he has taken into partnership, Mr. Allen Ward, whose experience in the science of cutting is well known, as his method is adopted in many of the most respectable stores, both in this city and others throughout the United States; the business therefore will be conducted, henceforth, under the firm of Ward & Earle, at No. 32 South Sixth street, 2 doors below Chesnut, where the latest fashions may be seen, and all orders punctually executed on reasonable terms.

N. B. A. Ward still continues the Quarterly publication of the Philadelphia fashions, and the Tailor's Archetype, he also gives instruction in the art of cutting on scientific principles, with the offer of the standing premium of 100 dollars to any person who shall produce superior principles of drafting the fashions. jan 3—3m

THEATRE.

MR. E. FORREST'S FIRST NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, January 5,
Will be presented a Tragedy, in 5 acts, called

BRUTUS;

Or, The Fall of Tarquin.

Lucius Junius, - - - - - Mr. E. Forrest.
Titus, - - - - - - Mr. Southwell.
Tullia, - - - - - - Miss Emery.
Tarquinia, - - - - - Miss Warren

Between the Play and Farce,
A PAS DE TROIS,
By Mr. & Miss Kerr and Miss Hawthorn.
To conclude with a Farce, in 2 acts, called

THE ROMP.

Watty Cockney, - - - Mr. Jefferson, Jr.
Priscilla Tomboy, - - Miss E. Jefferson.

MISS GEORGE, the celebrated Vocalist, is engaged for a few nights only, and will appear in a favorite Opera on Thursday the 10th inst.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers have relinquished the retailing department of their business, and removed their establishment to

NOS. 8 & 10 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

A few doors below Market St.

☞ *(Entrance from Greenleaf Court.)*

WHERE they are ready to receive and execute the orders of their customers. Their stock is well adapted to the supply of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Colleges, and other Seminaries of Learning—And as all their leading articles are of their own manufacture, they are enabled to sell them on terms advantageous to the trade—particularly an extensive variety of Quarto Family Bibles and School Books; Maps, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. KIMBER & SHARPLESS.

jan 5—tf

JUST PUBLISHED, AND READY FOR Delivery, the first No. of

THE FRIEND:

OR ADVOCATE OF TRUTH.

THIS week is published monthly in the city of Philadelphia, at one dollar a year, payable in advance, or on receipt of the first number. Each number consists of 96 finely printed large octavo pages in double columns, thus producing a volume of 300 pages a year.

THE QUAKER.

Is published at the same time and place, for one dollar a year, also producing a volume of 300 pages, and payable as above.

For the QUAKER and FRIEND together, stitched in a cover, 2 dollars a year, payable one half in advance, the remainder in six months.

Perfect volumes and numbers of the QUAKER and FRIEND, may be had from their commencement, by application to the publisher.

Every tenth copy will be given to those who become accountable for five copies of the above publication, and in the same proportion for any greater number.

A series of Sermons by Elias Hicks, never yet published, will be printed and ready for delivery on the first day of April. The volume will consist of at least 300 pages, price $1.

☞ All subscriptions, orders, and communications must be addressed, free of postage, to M. T. C. GOULD,
jan 5—tf No. 6, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

PATENT SPONGING.

An improved Patent method for Sponging Cloths and Cassimeres so as to retain all the gloss and lustre which they have in the piece.

IT has long been a matter of much regret that Cloth and Cassimeres, which have such fine gloss and lustre while in the piece, appear when made up to rough and coarse; by the above method they are sponged and will retain all their gloss and fineness of appearance, which is retained until the nap is worn off, and will not spot even with hot water.

The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has returned to Philadelphia, and is now carrying on the above business in Fourth street, six doors above Vine street. C. F. W. SELIGMANN.

jan 5—3t*

To Woollen Manufacturers and FINISHERS.

JUST received and for sale, Stanley's recently improved Machines for Shearing and Raising narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts. The improvements are worthy the attention of Manufacturers and Finishers. Mr. Stanley is now in the city, and will attend to putting them into operation any where in this vicinity.

The operation of raising is performed with either cards or teazles, or both. Apply to DAVID H. RIGGING,
jan 5—3t* No. 58, Market street.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HORNE's Introduction to the Scriptures, Dwight's Theology, Mavor's Universal History, and the same Author's Voyages and Travels, Holmes' American Annals, Hallam's Middle Ages, Russell's Modern Europe, Murphy's Tacitus, Plutarch's Lives, Sully's Memoirs, Novels, School Books, Bibles and Testaments, various descriptions, all at about auction prices, and warranted perfect, at the Book Shop, 111 South Fifth street.

N. B. Dyer's Music, and the Seraph. jan 5—1t

NOTICE.

THE Patrons of Dr. E. A. ATLEE's volume of POEMS, are respectfully informed that it is now in the press, and will soon be ready for delivery. He takes this method of expressing his gratitude for the encouragement already manifested, and of requesting that the subscription papers at a distance may be forwarded to him, at 112 North Fifth street, as soon as convenient, in order that a list of subscribers may be annexed. jan 5—3t

Two Apprentices wanted

TO the Jewellery business. Apply at 76 Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. jan 3—3t*

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Grammar of the English language, who is willing to devote himself to the instruction of a few small children, in a private family residing in the country. To such a person, a moderate salary will be allowed. For particulars apply at this office.

jan 5—3t*

WAS FOUND,

ON Sunday evening last, the 30th ult. a shawl; the owner is requested to call at No. 25 South Street, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take it away.

jan 5—3t

NEW ORLEANS VICTORY BALL,

At the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

A. BONAFFON respectfully informs the amateurs of dancing, that he purposes giving a Ball on the 8th, in celebration of that memorable day. The subscribers to the above ball are respectfully informed that their tickets are ready for delivery at the Hall. New tickets will be given for that evening, every gentleman applying for ladies' tickets, in future, will have his name endorsed on the said tickets, together with the lady's name, and should either of the names or both, be erased out, the bearer of said lady's ticket, will not gain admission.

☞ Johnson and Band are engaged. jan 5—1t

Hides, Leather, &c.

JOSEPH HOWELL & Co. at their old stand, 107 Chesnut street, keep a constant supply of Spanish Hides, dry and salted, Tanner's oil, Tanner's and Currier's Tools, and a general assortment of leather, finished and in the r

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMA.

My form, though inactive, is ever in motion.
Unshaken I stand on the breast of the ocean,
I roll in the billows, yet strange to tell,
In the waves or the water I never do dwell.

You'll find me by searching the brook and the fountain,
Likewise near the brink of the towering mountain;
In the earth, air or heavens, you ne'er can behold me,
Tho' lost in the ether the globe will unfold me.

I'm sportive and lively in dull melancholly;
A subject to fashion, to form and to folly;
But Oh! how unfortunate, what a great pity,
My presence is banish'd from every city.

To the world I do prove an invaluable blessing—
Now name me, 'twill cost but a trifling *guessing*,
I'll be seen in a *moment* there's not the least doubt;
But sought for in *earnest* You never found out.

J. S. D.

One of our modern parasites being reproached for dining so constantly at the tables of other people. "What would you have me do?" replied he, "I am so pressed." "True," returned the other, "there is nothing so pressing as hunger."

RETORT.

Doctor Johnson was not a little disconcerted by an unexpected retort made upon him before a large party at Oxford, by Dr. Crowe. The principles of our lexicographer ran with too much violence in one way, not to foam a little when they met with a current running equally strong in another. The dispute happened to turn upon the origin of whiggism, for Johnson had triumphantly challenged Doctor Crowe to tell him who was the first whig. The latter finding himself a little puzzled, Doctor Johnson tauntingly rejoined "I see, sir, that you are even ignorant of the head of your own party, but I will tell you sir: the devil was the first whig; he was the first reformer; he wanted to set up a reform even in heaven!" Doctor Crowe calmly replied, I am much obliged to you for your information, and I certainly did not foresee that you would go so far back for your authority; yet I rather fear that your argument makes against yourself; for if the devil was a whig, you have admitted that while he was a whig, he was in heaven, but you have forgotten that the moment he got into hell, he set up for a tory.

THE THREE SINGLES.

Hastings, Sept. 11, 1827.—"I determined to go to the Theatre here last night, to see Jones of Covent Garden, and having poked my way through divers dark streets, for Hastings can't afford to light its streets till after Michaelmas, I found the Theatre, and with a little more poking about, for the managers of the Hastings theatre don't illumine externally, I found an open door, and just within this open door I found a very dignified looking personage, wrapped up in a scarlet and blue military cloak, and seated inside of a sort of pigeon hole, in fact, at the receipt of custom. 'Is this the Box entrance?' said I. 'No, Sir,' said he, 'this is the gallery; the box entrance is round the corner.' Round the corner I went, and who should I see sitting there, but the very same dignified person in the scarlet and blue military cloak, still within a pigeon hole. 'Is *this* the Box entrance?' said I. 'No, Sir,' said he, 'this is the pit; the Box entrance is round the *other* corner.' Well, I went round the other corner; and there, to my utter astonishment, was the same dignified personage in the scarlet and blue military cloak, and still seated in his pigeon hole as before. I was puzzled, like Sir Bayle Roche; I could not understand how a man could be in three places at once, barring he wasn't a bird or a fish. But after all, the thing was very simple; he sat on a sort of a music stool, in the middle of a three sided box, with a pigeon hole on each side, and so turned himself about, to box, gallery or pit, as he happened to be wanted. A very ingenious and economic contrivance, I think; and well worthy of imitation in all the theatres, especially in the provincial ones."

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

The following characteristic anecdote of John Langdon is given in *Chastellux's Travels*, an edition of which is recently published in New York:—"At the time of Burgoyne's descent into the States from Canada, Mr. Langdon was a member of the Council or Senate of New Hampshire. Going to the Council Chamber, he perceived the members about to discuss some affairs of little consequence, and addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen, you may talk as long as you please; but I know that the enemy is on our frontiers, and I am going to take my pistols and mount my horse, to combat with my fellow citizens. The greatest part of the members followed him, and joined Gen. Gates at Saratoga. As he was marching day and night, reposing himself only in the woods, a negro servant, who attended him, said to him, 'Master you are hurting yourself; but no matter, you are going to fight for liberty—I should suffer patiently also, if I had liberty to defend.'—'Dont let that stop you,' replied Col. Langdon; 'from this moment you are free.' The negro followed him, behaved with courage, and has never quitted him. The publisher of this edition, in his notes at the end of the work has mentioned the African regiment of Rhode Island who gained their liberty by defending that of their masters through the Revolution.

LOVESICK WILLY.

One Willy Wright, who kept a store,
But nothing kept therein,
Save earthen jugs, and some few kegs
Of whiskey, ale and gin,—

Grew sick, and often would exclaim,
O how my heart does burn!
And every week the poor man lived,
He had a *weakly* turn.

Now when they saw him thus decline,
Some said that death must come;
Some wonder'd what his ail could be,
Some said his *ale* was rum.

At last the very cause was known
Of every pang he felt—
Remove, at once end of the town,
Miss Martha Towns-end dwelt;

A portly love-resisting dame
Contemptuous, proud and haughty;
But yet, though "fat and forty" too,
She was not two-and-forty.

And Willy long had sought and sigh'd
To gain this pretty maid;
"I have no trade," said he, "no cure,
My love can't be be-*traded*."

To Martha then he trembling went,
And said, 'my dear, 'tis true,
Though I have nothing in my store,
I've love in store for you.

And if then wilt thou may'st become—'
But here his tongue was tied;
And though she *willed*, yet she said
She ne'er would be his bride.

Then turning Willy out of doors,
She said, 'go, go along;
I hate the man who's always Wright,
Yet always doing wrong."

'I leave you then,' said he, 'farewell!
Of peace I'm now bereft—
If I am always Wright and wrong,
You must be right, methleft.

So then he closed his little store,
Shut up each door and bind,
And settled his accounts and died,
And left no will behind!

HEM!

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XLII.

Botanic Name } SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM.
English Name } *Spanish Broom.*
French Name } *Sparte Balai.*

The Spanish broom is a Shrub, native of the south of Europe, but long introduced into all the gardens, and even naturalized in America, where it is found wild in Maryland and Virginia.

It grows with the utmost facility, and thrives even far to the north. When in blossom, from June to August, it adorns the gardens, by its numerous golden flowers, similar to pea blossoms, and appearing to cover the whole shrub, the leaves being so small as to be nearly concealed by them.

Spartium and *Genista*, are two genera, so much alike as to be often blended or intermixed; they are both slender shrubs, with simple or ternate leaves, and pea blossoms. They belong to the great natural order of *Leguminosa*, or bearing pods; also to *Diadelphia* of Linnæus.

The blossoms of *Sp. Scoparium* have a faint smell, and hang in elegant racemes on the slender twigs of the shrub; which have been used to make brooms; whence the common name.

This shrub grows from 4 to 10 feet high, with many long slender angular twigs: the leaves are small, alternate, commonly forked by 3 subsessile oblong foliola. The blossoms and pods are drooping.

It is one of the Emblems of NEATNESS.

A MAN IN SEARCH OF A SOUL.

We copy the following singular advertisement from the Salina (Onondaga) Sentinel.

"$100 reward.—The above reward will be paid to any one that will find a passage in the Bible that will prove that man has an immortal soul, and forward it to the subscriber in Salina village. GEO. W. BROOKS.

Salina, Oct. 21.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Equal to Swaim's or any other,
AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER.

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
ULCERS,
MERCURIAL AND
SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

Many cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the Genuine Medicine has the Proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words Parker's Panacea, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a masonic emblem above.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spirituous liquors to be avoided.

May be had genuine of John Hart & Son, No. 12 S. Second street; Edward B. Garrigues, corner of Sixth and Market streets; Thomas Oliver, N. E. corner of Front and Catharine streets; P. Williamson, N. E. corner of Second and Almond streets; S. C. Sheppard, No. 107 South Ninth street, below Walnut; Wm. Rovonldt, S. W. corner of Fourth and Wood streets; Wm. Scattergood, corner of Second and Green streets; Mr. Garretson, North-west corner of Race and Fifth streets, and also by the principal Apothecaries in the United States.

Certificates and directions printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price $1, or $10 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—"PARKER'S PANACEA;" equal to Swaim's, or any other, and one dollar cheaper.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 209 North Eighth, four doors above Wood street, *or* ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, Philadelphia, will be attended to dec 21—tf

---

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and approaching consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster county, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Nathaniel Lightner, Esq. Mayor of the City of Lancaster, and being duly sworn or affirmed severally deposed, and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific, upon themselves with the greatest success, for the easing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that, in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Marsin Light, of Lancaster, aged 30 years, a long time grievously afflicted with a violent cough, pain and stiches in his sides and breast, spitting of matter in his lungs, night sweats, and hectic fever, and much emaciated and his life despaired of, was completely cured by using 3 bottles, now better than six years and remains well as to the disease of his breast and lungs—affirmed and subscribed to.
April, 7th, 1826.

Samuel Dennis, aged 36, of Strasburg township; Martin Kraymer, aged 41 years of Conestoga township, a long time exceedingly ill—Isaac Broom, aged 27 years, of the city of Lancaster—cured by using three bottles. Charles Wanchard, aged 56 years, Donegal township—cured by using 2 bottles. Christian Hunt, aged 42 years, of Manour township—cured by using 5 bottles; Richard Johnson, aged 28 years, of Donegal township—Jacob Wilhelm, aged 44 years, of the city of Lancaster—Joseph Barr, aged 60 years, of Strasburg township—Elizabeth Kahler, aged 16 years, of Millerstown, Manour Township. Each of the above named persons laboured under most violent coughs, pains and stiches in the sides and breasts for a long time, and expectoration of slime and matter from the lungs, hectic fever and night sweats, &c. &c. and were cured in a short time by using a few bottles of the Indian Specific. Severally sworn or affirmed and subscribed to, in 1826.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 26th of January, 1827, in the city of Lancaster.

NATHANIEL LIGHTNER, Mayor.
[SEAL.]

Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has appointed as Agents for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, Messrs. FULLERTON & CLAXTON, Druggists, No. 174 Market street, fifth door above Fifth street, E. DURAND, S.W. corner of Chesnut and Sixth street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, for Philadelphia.

He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public by a counterfeit imitation of this valuable medicine.

dec 29—30tesw

B. DAVIS & Co's. OFFICE.

DRAWN numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, thirty-fifth Class.

15 33 8 34 30 5

A number of handsome prizes sold at B. Davis & Co's Office, 36 North Third street, opposite Heiskell's City Hotel. Tickets in the 36th Class, Union Canal Lottery, at the scheme price until Saturday evening. dec 29—2t

---

TO PRINTERS.

AN imperial Iron Press in good condition, for sale cheap. Also, a quantity of minion lower case (Roman and Italic) *assorted* letters. Enquire at this office. dec 29—tf

---

Canfield's Lottery Argus.

THE 7th number of the above paper is received at 164 Chesnut street, where can be had a few extra numbers at 12½ cents each.

In this number will be found much interesting matter. Contents—Poetry, original and selected for the Argus; European Intelligence; Bank note intelligence from the banks of Upper Canada, of importance to the public; notice of the Organization of a Horticultural Society at Paris; Strictures and reviews in the last American Quarterly, original for the Argus; General Summary; List of wages, &c. &c. in former advertisements; Notice of new Counterfeits; Commercial Intelligence; Drawing of Lotteries; Schemes of Lotteries; the 1st and 4th page of this paper contains the same information as the former, with all the additional necessary remarks.

The Argus is issued *semi-weekly* at $3 per annum until published weekly, when the price will be $2, or at the rate of $4 for any period less than a year, payable in advance, and will be regularly forwarded "per mail" to any subscriber residing in any part of the United States. It will also be forwarded with all possible despatch to subscribers in any part of the world.

Subscriptions will be received at either of Canfield's offices, New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, or at 166 Market street, Baltimore. dec 29—tf

---

WANTED,

A FAITHFUL, trusty lad, about 13 years of age, as an apprentice. He must come recommended, and be willing to assist for a time in the Warehouse of a Printing Establishment. Apply at this office. dec 29—tf

---

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament, of Cyrus Barnard, late of the township of Newlin, in the County of Chester, dec. will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on 7th day, the 15th of the 1st. Month next, a tract of land containing 193 acres, and 1 rood, more or less—part of that well known mansion house farm, situate partly in the township of Newlin, and partly in East Marlborough, adjoining other lands of said dec. Marlborough meeting house lands, lands of Isaac and Jesse Bailey, Joseph Barnard, and others; about 130 acres of which are arable, the remainder meadow ground, and timber land. The situation and quality of the farm-land, for beauty, and productiveness and easy tillage—the fine large meadows, copiously irrigated by the waters of the Pocopson—the excellent wooded land—the large and commodious buildings, combine to render this a very desirable property; located, also in a good neighbourhood, convenient to mills, stores, meeting houses, &c. about 12 miles N. W. from Wilmington, and 3 S. W. from Westchester. It is believed that a plantation of equal quality with the above, and possessing the same advantages, is rarely offered to the public. Persons wishing to view, previously to the sale, are referred to Joseph Barnard, who will show the property. Sale to commence at one o'clock, of said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known.

RICHARD M. BARNARD,
AMOS BARNARD,
JOSEPH THOMPSON, } Ex'rs.

dec. 29—3t

UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE KIMBERTON STAGES from Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Gulf Mills, Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland.

Leaves Philadelphia every third, fifth and seventh days of the week, at 6 o'clock in the morning, dines at Kimberton, lodges at Morgantown, and arrives in Lancaster next morning.

Returning, leaves Lancaster every first, third and fifth days of the week at 1 o'clock, lodges at Morgantown, breakfasts next morning at Kimberton, and arrives in Philadelphia to dinner.

Apply at the Union Hotel, Vanhuskirk's, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia, and at Jacob Buchman's, Lancaster. dec 29—2t*

Bath Buildings at Long Branch, N. J. FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, that large, extensive, and splendid boarding and summer establishment, known as the Bath Buildings, situate on the sea shore at Long Branch. The main building, together with several of the other principal buildings, were recently erected under the superintendence and by the direction of the late William Renshaw, Esq. formerly proprietor of the Mansion House in Philadelphia; and their excellent and tasteful arrangement for the purpose for which he intended them is sufficiently demonstrative of his capacity and experience in so desirable an undertaking. They are sufficiently commodious to accommodate about 200 boarders. It would be superfluous to attempt a description of the many advantages which the location presents—suffice it to say, that it has long been known as an extensive watering place, and that in point of salubrity, it yields to none in the United States. The commanding view of the Atlantic, which is seen, (from the buildings situate on its very margin,) stretching as far as human eye can penetrate, and washing on its surface the ships of every clime and nation, the delightful landscape scenery which the surrounding country every where presents, and the well known healthfulness of the place, are not among the least of the inducements which have heretofore made and will continue to make Long Branch a place of great public resort during the summer months, by the best and most fashionable company from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other places. It is needless to enumerate further the superior advantages which this property possesses, as any person intending to purchase will examine and judge for himself.

A purchaser can have with the above establishment from one to two hundred acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, and the title will be warranted good and satisfactory.

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. THADDEUS WHITLOCK,
No. 18 Oliver street, New York.
JOHN P. LEWIS, D.M.
Eatontown, Shrewsbury, N. J.
ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,
Long Branch, N. J.
CHARLES H. WHITE,
No. 102 Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

dec 22—tf

LEVY'S,

No. 89 CHESNUT STREET.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, 35th Class, which drew in this city on the 20th inst.

15 33 8 34 30 5

Combination	8	15	33	the capital prize of		$24,000
do	8	33	34	a prize of		6,000
do	5	8	34	do		3,000
do	5	8	30	do		2,500
do	5	30	34	do		1,910
do	8	8	33	do		1,000

A large proportion of the Capital prizes were sold at LEVY'S, No. 89 Chesnut street, second door below 3d st. Tickets in the 36th Class, will be sold at scheme price, until further notice.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Most of uncurrent money always taken at par for tickets.
dec 22—2t A. J. LEVY.

TO ARTISTS.

A COMPLETE assortment of Artist's Pencils and Brushes, warranted of the best quality, and comprising all the varieties of
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Fitch Hair do.
Swan Quill do.
Sable Hair do.
Softeners.
Varnish brushes, single and double filled.
Golden tips, &c.
for sale by
ISAAC THOMPSON,
dec 22—6t N. W. corner of Second and Market streets.

Samuel S. Thomas & Co's. Office.

No. 32 North Third street.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the New York Consolidated Lottery, 11th Class, viz:

17 45 26 3 16 11

No. 3 26 43, Capital prize of $1000—the highest prize sold in Philadelphia, was sold at Samuel S. Thomas & Co's. Lucky Office, on Saturday last, to a gentleman in this city.

The following are some of the prizes that have been sold and paid by Samuel Thomas & Co. within a short time.

3	26	43	a prize of		$5,000
10	13	36	do		1,206
19	14	28	do		1,104
9	19	38	do		1,000
10	42	49	do		1,000
5	6	13	do		1,000
5	13	24	do		800
12	38	43	do		700
9	36	52	do		500
6	21	9	do		500
5	13	31	do		300

Besides a great number of 250, 200, 100, &c.

All Lottery information will be given gratis.
Must kinds of foreign notes taken at par for tickets.
Bank notes discounted on the most liberal terms.
☞ For Capital prizes apply to SAMUEL THOMAS & Co.
No. 32 North Third street, opposite City (Heiskell's) Hotel.
dec 22—6t

COFFEE & CONFECTIONARY.

NO. 176 Chesnut street—Mr. and Mrs. PARKINSON, truly grateful for the liberal encouragement they have constantly experienced, beg leave to state, that COFFEE is furnished at any moment during the day and evening, served up in the most elegant French style; that nuptial and other parties are supplied in the most tasteful and splendid manner, with Cake in all its variety; Pastry of every description, Puddings of all kinds, Fruits, Preserves, Ices and Jellies, of the very best quality—in short, every article in the Confectionary line to be found in this or any other city. Their establishment being in the most fashionable part of the city, (opposite the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street,) their rooms splendidly furnished for the accommodation of parties, and the Arcade and Theatre, the resort of taste and fashion, being within a few steps, they cherish the hope, that while these ladies and gentlemen to whom they feel so largely indebted for their patronage may still continue the same, many others will be added to the number. It shall be the unremitting endeavour of Mr. and Mrs. P. to make it a pleasure to those who have once called to call again. dec 1—3in

---

To Accomptants and Merchants.

LIQUID INK of superior quality by the gallon, and in quarter, pint and half pint bottles, wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON,
dec 22—6t N. W. corner of Second and Market streets.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MORRIS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Turner, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against said estate, to present them, duly attested, to ELIZABETH MORRIS, Admin'trairix,
dec 1—30* No. 72 Elfreths Alley.

HARDWARE STORE.

LESLEY & MIKEDITH, No. 231 Market, above 6th street, have just opened a complete Assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of Locks, Latches, and Hinges, of all kinds; Screws, Vices, Anvils, shovel and tongs, spades and shovels, knives and forks, razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives, spoons, hollow ware, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell, Wholesale or Retail, as very reduced prices. oct 27—6m.

GEORGE W. FARR,

WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,

No. 204 MARKET STREET,

Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, olives, claret, brown, green, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Hosta, Lewis, Hoch & Harry manufacture. Also, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Barcelona, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilonett, Valencia, figured and plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y

---

WILLIAMS OGLE,

Clock and Watch Maker, 2, South 6th St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the above place, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Watches, Jewelry, &c.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. Phila. Nov. 24—tf.

Highly Interesting
TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that *Anderson's* COUGH DROPS and *Pectoral Powders* have, from an extensive use for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicines had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated consumption, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by K. & C. Varnell, & Co. I. Thomson, T. W. Dyott, Bettle & Jenkins, and Smith & Pearsall. nov 17—1m

---

PRINTERS' GUIDE,

NEW EDITION, for sale by J. Howe. Also, a good second hand Ramage PRESS, super royal size, with an iron bed. nov 10—tf

---

INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH.

VAN FELT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists and Incorruptible Teeth Manufacturers, No. 161 Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets, request the attention of the Public to the following certificate.

"We the subscribers having examined specimens of Incorruptible Teeth, manufactured by Van Felt & M'Ilhenney, Dentists of Philadelphia, feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as possessing in a *superior* degree, the qualities of cheapness, durability, and beauty of form and colour.

JAMES RUSH, M. D.
JAMES MEASE, M. D.
S. CALHOUN, M. D.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D.
RICHD WILMOT HALL,
M. D. Professor of Obstetrics in the Baltimore Medical College.

EDWIN A. ATLEE, M. D.
THOMAS P. JONES, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute.
R. M. PATTERSON, M. D.
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chymistry in the University of Pennsylvania.
JOS. PARRISH, M. D.
GEO. M'CLELLAN, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson College.

Specimens of the Teeth may be seen at their office, where all operations connected with their profession, will meet with prompt and particular attention.

nov 3—tf

"*Tales for Leisure Hours,*"

COMPRISING twelve stories in a volume of 162 pages, neatly bound in boards, price 50 cents, or 75 cents extra binding, may be had of CAREY, LEA and CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth; JUDAH DOBSON, No. 108 Chesnut street and at this Office.

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Dr. William Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found, prepared, a large quantity of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the medicine so found, to Dr. James Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interests of the heirs of the intestate, as well as to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be; and he can further add, with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the venders of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Dr. Chambers in his life time, have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.

SYLVANUS MILLER,
Public Administrator, &c.

☞ The medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original receipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. Chambers, in the basement story of Rutger's Medical College, in Ranse street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, three doors from the Washington Hall, New York.

The astonishing success which this remedy has obtained in restoring habitual inebriates to sobriety, has established its virtues beyond all contradiction, and superceded the necessity of any further comment.

All that is required, to ensure its specific effect, is to abide strictly by the directions. It is put up in packages sufficient for one individual cure, and accompanied with simple directions for its use, signed in the hand-writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine. We are induced to adopt this measure, as, in consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers' medicine has obtained, there have been, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations. On enclosing to us the usual price, $2, postage paid, the medicine can be sent by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis. JAMES M. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING,
Successors to W. Chambers.

A supply of the above celebrated medicine is receive and for sale by WM. MOORHEAD,
No. 219 South Second street, Philadelphia.
And at KLLIS & MORRIS' Drug and Chemical Store, 46 Chesnut street, (late Marshall's.)
sept 8—9m

Important to Young Men!!
Wayne Beneficial Society

Incorporated by act of Assembly.

Initiation fee, 25 cents!
Benefits in moderate indisposition, per week, $3 00
" in actual confinement " 5 00

PERSONS desirous of becoming members of the above Institution, are informed that the electing committee, will attend to receive applications, on every Wednesday evening of the present month, from 7 to 9 o'clock at the house of L. W. Ryckman's, N. W. corner of Fourth and Gaskill Streets; and on every Saturday evening during the same time, at the house of Mrs. Sagers, 140 North 2d street, sign of the Camel, where every information will be given by

PARDON DAVIS,
WM. F. CHASE,
WM. T. ROBINSON.

dec 4—tf

HALF-PRICE
MUSIC STORE.

BOURNE'S, 250 Broadway, New York, where the following pieces of music are for sale at *half the usual prices*. Whether it is, or is not, quite so good as that at double the price, is left for those to say, who will favour us with an examination of it, and who are *selling* at the same time, to consult the interest of their purses.

List.—Bathing White Sarg.ant, 12 1-2; The Red Waltz, 12 1-2; Love was once a little boy, 12 1-2; A Highland Indian heard of war, and Mad. De Nouville's waltz, 12 1-2; Kate Kearney, 12 1-2; Wha'll be king but Charlie, 12 1-2; Smile again my bonny lassie, 12 1-2; Araby's Daughter, 12 1-2; Buy a Broom, 12; The light guitar, 12 1-2; Circassian Rondo, 12 1-2; Grand march in Tancredi, 12 1-2; George 4th's waltz, 6 1-4; March in Pizarro, 6 1-4; Mozart's waltz, 6 1-4; Overture to H. Barbiere de Siviglia, 25; Let us seek the yellow shore 25; Hey Johnny Cope, 6 1-4; March in the Lady of the Lake, 6 1-4; Russian march, 6 1-4; Stimulus, a waltz, 6 1-4; I've been roaming, 12 1-2; Here we meet too soon to part, 12 1-2; 'Tis the last rose of summer, 12 1-2; Country dances, 12 1-2; Awake the morning's dream love, 12 1-2; Cavalry march, 12 1-2; Huntsman's chorus, 12 1-2; Come rest in this bosom, 12 1-2; Comin' thro' the Rye, 12 1-2; My heart and Lute, 12 1-2; Follow follow thro' the Sea, 12; My sin kind dearie, 12 1-2, &c. &c. *Flute Music.*—Several pieces on hand, to which additions are making.

☞ Additions are making to the above each week and all the fashionable songs, Marches, Airs, &c. will be published with despatch. July 7 1m

---

STUCKERT'S
DRUG STORE,

Where Medical advice will be given for a moderate recompence to the constitution. Also, for diseases of every description.

No. 33 N. FOURTH STREET,

Half way between Cherry and Race streets, (east side

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, mortal action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumours, pimples or eruptions on the face, rheumatism, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for restoring an appetite; also for relaxations of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per quarter bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for bad stomach, headache, costiveness, and bilious habits.—Small box 6 cents large 25.

Stuckert's Ague and Fever Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2 large do. 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Head-ache Powders, for Head-ache, Heartburn, and Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle. oct 13—tf

---

TROTTER'S GENUINE
Pectoral Balsam of Horehound,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Shortness of Breath, Hooping Cough, &c.

THE following certificate is from the Rev. Abselom Day, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

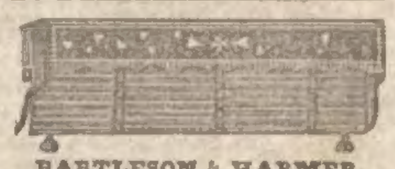
"Feeling gratitude for the benefits received, and wishing my fellow men to be benefited in the same way, I feel induced to make the following declaration: For about four years I was afflicted with a violent cough, attended with all the symptoms of a confirmed pulmonary complaint. So great was my debility, that I was unable to attend to my business or public duties; my friends all thought me in a decline; and after taking every medicine recommended, without effect, I was resigned to my fate, and looked forward to the grave as the only place of relief.

It was at this time that I heard of Trotter's Balsam of Horehound, prepared by Mr. James D. Orum, of New York. I was induced to try it, when surprising to relate, the first bottle afforded relief, and by continuing to use it, I have been restored to my usual health and strength; and I can cheerfully recommend it to all those afflicted in like manner, as the most beneficial medicine now in use. (signed) ABSALOM DAY."

October, 1827.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by Robert Pearsall, Jr. corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia; and at its New York by O. Hall, & Co. 221, Broadway, by J. D. Orum, 313, Broadway, and L. Promfloot, corner of Broadway and Grand street.

nov 24—tf



BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENITIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BLINDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 3—tf

---

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, devised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and Claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 16—1y* Newcastle county, Del.

OLD ESTABLISHED

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 8, South Fifth street, third door below Minor street

PROCURES houses and parts, Boarders Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters Barkeepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Nursing men, Grooms, Cooks, and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To bind, white and coloured boys and girls, of different ages The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct it in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their patronage and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations, will not fail to find every facility in supplying themselves with situations.

☞ Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.
aug 4—1yr

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

INSOLVENT Debtor's Bonds and final Petitions for the next Court; and all other writings and advice connected therewith, correctly and legally attended to, until discharged by the Honorable Judges of the Court. Those persons who will be obliged to avail themselves of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, at the approaching term, and wish to have their business done in a proper and legal manner, will please apply at No. 2, south Fifth-street, third door below Minor street.

CHARLES P. LESLE.

Professional services, in case of opposition, will be rendered if required.

N. B Office open until 8 o'clock, P. M.
aug 4 1yr

MISSES BARNARD'S
ACADEMY FOR LADIES,

No. 1 Bread street, one door from 17 Arch street,

WHERE various branches of an English education are taught, comprising Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Composition, Drawing and velvet Painting; together with a variety of fancy work, including Cotton, Rug, Tambour, Bead and the new style of Lace work. Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately if required.

Terms made known on application. nov 17—tf

CHARCOAL.

ORDERS for Oak or Pine COAL, left at No. 46 Dock street, will be immediately supplied, in the city or country adjoining, by the subscriber, who brings in, and keeps on hand a good supply.

nov 3—tf THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

Venetian Blind Manufactory.
HOOK & STOCKTON,

No. 125 Arch Street.

HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venetian Blinds, of superb Manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. oct 13—3m

---

Benjamin M. Hollinshead,

HAS established a Retail Store, at No. 21 North 6th street between Market and Arch sts. where he has for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are Blankets, Flann